# The North Carolinian.

VOLUME II. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870. NUMBER 14.



## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

Two Dollars a year, in advance.

If not paid in advance $2,50 will be charged.

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### ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

MILLINERY.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

HOTELS.

LIVERY STABLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

### GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOM R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. JAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term, of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

Officers—Chief Justice, M. Pearson, of Yadkin; Chief Justice; John in Gaston, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $800. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District; Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Clemmitt; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mills; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Toby H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years. 1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John Y. Sherard; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. P. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.


### BUSINESS CARDS.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

NORFOLK AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. MAIL LINE.

The Steamer "Thomas Jefferson," Capt. Conklin, Commander, will run as follows: Leaving the wharf at Elizabeth City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock A. M., and the wharf of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company at Norfolk on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Freight for intermediate landings must be pre-paid. For further information apply at the Office of the Company, Canal Depot, foot of Nebraska Street, Norfolk, or at their office on Water St., E. City.

W. A. HARNEY, Ag't

ELIZABETH CITY, June 16,, 1870

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

DEALERS IN PURE

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

VARNISHES,

PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

All staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

32-1y. E. City, N. C. J an., 20, 1870.

W. H. CLARK'S

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL DEPOT,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MR. CLARK would announce to the public that he has again re-opened his large establishment at which the following Machinery is Manufactured, Horse Powers, different Sizes and Patterns, Corn Shellers for Hand or Horse Power, Wheat Threshers, different sizes, Corn and Wheat Fans.

PLOUGHS of Different Patterns and Sizes always on hand, also, Corn Planters, Straw Cutters, Horse Rakes, Scythes, Reap Hooks and all kinds of Agricultural Machinery repaired at Short Notice.

26—1y.

T. T. WHITCOMB. L. G. PARSONS.

WHITCOMB & PARSONS,

CASH DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FLOUR AND FEED.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN FRUITS, &c., &c.

In the Guirkin building, Road St. near Main, Elizabeth City, N. C.

E. CITY, May 19, 1870-1y.

HENRY B. COLEMAN.

Practical Painter and Grainer. Also practical Paper Hanger.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. May 12, 1870. 1y.

DENTISTRY.

The undersigned has opened an office in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of practicing Dentistry in all its branches.

Office in the North Carolinian building second story, corner Main and Road streets.

I. T. ANDREWS.

May 26, 1870-tf.

C. W. GRANDY, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool. Jan. 13, 1870-1y.

THE ELIZABETH CITY BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY STORE.

Fresh bread, cakes and pies always on hand Also a good variety of candies, fruits, nuts, figs, raisins, pickles, crackers, cheese, butter—in short everything in the bakery or confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with bread cakes and pies on reasonable terms. Come and see. WILLIAM STEGER.

Road Street, Elizabeth City. 24-1y


### UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington Wm Larkins, Clerk.

## Poetry.

### Crystalization.

Crystals—in silent realms—afar
From ways that human feet hath trod,
Deep in the wonder house of God,
Shut out from sun, or moon, or star,
Crystals are forming, forming slow:
Long to the daily quest no change appears,
But hardening, hardening through the years,
True adamant at last they grow.

Crystals are forming. Spirits wise
Watch over them with loving care,
"Say sister spirit, do you dare
Believe that our unsleeping eyes
Shall be rewarded by a sphere
Of solid light, pure as the gem
That on a queenly diadem,
The central brilliant doth appear?"

Crystals! nay, characters, are forming fast,
Meanwhile above their angels keep
Close watch, and oft are fain to weep,
And question, "Oh at last,
Say sister spirit, shall we bring
This soul without a flaw or strain,
Or aught the purest eyes may pain,
Into the presence of our King?"

[*Mrs. E. L. Crosby, Bangor, Me.*]

## Selected Story.

### The Village Gossips.

BY FRANCIS HENSHAW BADEN.

"Always for the want of news they pine—
And if there's anything in which they shine,
'Tis in arranging all their friends' affairs,
Not minding well their own domestic cares."

Most small towns and villages are noted for the gossipping propensity of their inhabitants, but perhaps no other place enjoyed that reputation to such a degree as the village of Eastville; where the worthy people manifested their understanding of the command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," by attending to the business or domestic concerns of that or those persons in preference to their own.

Eastville was now busy considering the merits *pro* and *con* of the new minister—young Brother Allworth. Yes; at last, they had an unmarried man!

They had sent their delegates to the Convention with the understanding "to accept none but a *young* man," meaning one unencumbered—the real truth being that the mammas wanted a chance towards matrimony for their daughters—for a wedding was a rare occurrence in Eastville; and the worthy dames had come to the conclusion that if they had an unmarried minister with them, that his friends (brothers in the ministry) who should visit him, most likely, would be like himself—a chance for their girls! And so it was this; just the one they wanted came.

"Forewarned is to be forearmed" proved a true saying in this case. Brother Heartwell gave his young friend a full and true account of his late charge—their weaknesses, and particularly their "ruling passion."

"Thank you, Brother Heartwell, for the insight you have given me as to the character of my new parishioners, although there appears but poor comfort for me, and little hope I shall prove a comfort to them, yet I think that your account will aid me somewhat in my future course with my charge," said Mr. Allworth.

He determined not only to govern himself according to circumstances, but likewise to characters. So when with Brother Jones and his cheerful girls, the young minister was perfectly natural, happy and hopeful as they. On the contrary, when visiting Sister Smith, whose daughter Patience being of no particular age, and imbibing her mother's gloomy disposition, could not to save her feel content and happy, particularly since Farmer Hayworth had (despite all her endeavors and her mother's invitations to partake of endless good things of her production,) gone and married one of those gay, wordly Jones' girls. With these folks brother Allworth was grave and rather quiet, conversing on just such subjects as he thought would please them. When surrounded by all dispositions, where extremes met, he endeavored to maintain a happy medium. Thus suiting all—and so it really happened that during the first term of his ministry with the people of Eastville, they had for the only time, one with whom all were pleased. So the delegates went up to Baltimore to attend the annual conference with orders to get Brother Allworth back for another term, and not to hear for a moment of the coming of any other.

It was in Mrs. Hawke's pretty, comfortable little cottage that the young minister made his home. One day while this Sister was busily engaged giving his apartment a good cleaning against the return of the occupant, Sister Jones chanced to drop in, and finding what her friend was about, ventured to say:

"You will not have that trouble very much longer, Sister Hawke, I reckon."

"I'd like to know why not I?" replied Sister Hawke.

"Oh, no offence to you. I'm certain sure that Brother Allworth is mightily pleased with his home, but—well, you know it would be only too natural for him to make his home with his wife's relations——"

"Oh, yes! now I know what you mean. Sister Smith was in here a minute ago and she hinted as much herself. Well, Patience is a nice gal, but I should think she was a little too old for our brother—but that's a good fault."

"Sister Smith! Patience! Marry!—Brother Allworth!" gasped Sister Jones, scarcely able to speak for her astonishment.

"Why, what an awful——" and here she stopped short, either from prudential motives, or want of breath. Possibly it flashed through her mind that Sister Hawke was not a safe person to express her opinion to concerning the truthfulness of another sister, and she did not care to be called up before the church for accusing one of the members of direct falsehood; so, gaining a little composure, she proceeded:

"Sister Smith may think what she says, but I know that brother allworth only goes there as his duty calls him, and he comes to my house on a different business. Everybody can see—if they choose to use their eyes—that it's my Sally he's after.—But time will prove who is right. I hope you won't speak of this to anybody."

Sister Hawke, of course, promised to be very quiet, and gained from her sister the same with regard to what she had told her about Patience Smith, and as a testimony thereof, before night all Eastville were busy considering this important question.

The delegates returned. "Is brother Allworth coming back?" was the universal inquiry.

"Yes,"—and then the worthy brother's eyes grew sad, faces long, and shaking their heads in a very ominous manner, said:

"They feared that they had all made a very grave mistake; brother Allworth was not what he should be."

"But he is all he need be for us, and good enough for us," said Sister Hawke.

"Ah, so we all thought. But now—oh dear, dear, what wickedness there is in this world! Who can be true? Listen, while I whisper what I know, what my own eyes have witnessed," and Brother Jones whispered in the various sisters' ears the story, but in a voice so low and deep, that we could not catch it, my dear reader, and will have to wait patiently for a while to hear the charge.

A deep groan escaped from the lips of the listeners! And then some one ventured to suggest there must be some mistake.

"No, it was too true. Brother Jones could and *would* prove it."

"Oh!" groaned forth sister Smith, "what a deceiving man! How we all loved him! and only think, sister, he has christened our children——"

"Thank heaven, we can have them christened over again!" said Sister Brightthought.

"Buried our dead," resumed Sister Smith.

"That can't be undone," answered another sister.

"Married our daughters——"

"No, not quite, although you offered him a good chance and great inducements."

"And you ought to thank him for resisting your attempts," said Sister Hawke, spitefully, and darting an angry look toward both Sister Smith and Brother Jones. She was very fond of the young minister, and held a slight hope (despite all the seeming truth of the charge) that he would prove all things right in the end.

The minister returned, and very soon discovered that something was wrong.—Everybody looked dark and gloomy. The sun even did not seem to shine as brightly, or the sky so blue as it was. The whole atmosphere was chilled. Merry Sally Jone's ringing laugh was hushed; Patience Smith relaxed into deeper gloom, than ever, and his cordial, kind, and attentive hostess was quiet, and looked at him so sad, and wore a look of such disappointment whenever he was near her. What could it mean? *He* never was so happy in his life before! Well, well, he must wait for time to tell the trouble and appear not to notice it, he thought.

Many secret meetings were held—prayers at various sisters' houses, which he was not invited to attend.

"My time has come at last! I might have known that it would come sometime. I could not expect so much better luck than all my predecessors. But what on earth have I done to occasion all this change?"

At last the deacons of the church called a public meeting, and requested the presence of the Minister. The usual preliminaries gone through with, one of the deacons arose and stated that:

"With the deepest regret they had felt it their duty to request their brother's presence on that occasion to answer a charge made against him of the gravest character. He trusted that this charge could be met and dealt with in such a manner by their hitherto much respected and beloved brother, that it would not only satisfy the brotheren and prove his innocence, but restore their brother to his former high position in their esteem. It had been charged that brother Allworth was in Baltimore during the meeting of conference, in the company of, and occupying the same apartments in Barnum's Hotel, with—" and here the worthy deacon stopped, drew a long, deep breath, and gasped forth—"A married woman!"

The deacon dropped in his seat.

The minister started to his feet. His face flushed with anger—and in a voice quivering with excitement, he demanded the name of the person who dared to utter such a charge against him? One so entirely false.

Brother Jones arose and said it was he, and asked:

"If brother Allworth could persist in denying the charge?"

The minister stopped suddenly then, run his hand in his pocket, drew forth his handkerchief, covered his face and sank into his chair.

"Convicted! guilty! His manner proves it too truly!" were the whispered comments.

A profound silence ensued for a few moments, during which was heard a groan or so, and then an audible sob from the bosom of some soft-hearted sister, probably Sally Jones or Mrs. Hawke.

The minister arose, removed his handkerchief, and displayed a face on which were unmistakable signs—not of guilty emotion, but suppressed mirth.

"The hardened sinner!" whispered Sister Smith.

"I cannot deny the charge, brother Jones—it is true," and here the minister's face broke into a becoming smile. "I shall take the pleasure of introducing that lady to you as soon as possible."

A distinct groan now issued from some one, and was immediately followed by many more.

"As my wife! Mrs. Allworth!" added the minister.

After the surprise had subsided in a slight degree, and the whisperings in a measure ceased, the minister proceeded to state:

"That he had, as they well knew, gone to his home a few days previous to the meeting of conference, and then and there consummated an engagement of two years' standing. That his wife accompanied him to Baltimore, and then returned to her home, until the deacons could repair the parsonage, or he could make some arrangements for her reception in the home of one of the kind sisters of the church. That his first answer that the charge was *false* they must excuse—for it was occasioned by his great surprise; and, in truth, he had hardly gotten accustomed to regard himself in the position of married men, or to remember he had been in company with a married woman.

Not a word more was spoken by the deacons. What could they say? But, one after another came forward, grasped his hand and pressed it warmly. He felt his old position was regained, and they were all glad to have it so. The sisters endeavored to show their regret for their hasty judgement, by every one offering her home for the reception of Mrs. Allworth. Mrs. Hawke was so delighted at his innocence (for "she had nothing to regret, as she had never judged him wrongly" she said) that actually hugged her favorite, and she didn't care if she did—as she was old enough for his mother.

There was a tear in the eye of merry Sally Jones, and a sigh in the heart of Patience Smith, but they both came forward to clasp their ministers hand.

The people of Eastville had that day received a salutory lesson. And it was impressed forcibly on their minds and deeply in their hearts by the next Sabbath's sermon, in which their minister spoke so feelingly of the wrong of hasty judgements, begged them so earnestly to consider well before they spoke aught of ill; to have charity toward one and all; to rather hide than display their neighbor's faults; to believe in their innocence, until their guilt was proven; to judge not by appearances; and above all it behooved Christians to keep their hearts from evil thinking and their tongues from evil speaking.

This sermon, and the event which called it forth, made a lasting impression and great improvement in the character of the people of Eastville. The last I heard of them, the deacons were considering the propriety of suggesting that there should be a new article added to those requisite for membership in the church—namely, "That of minding one's own business."

The young minister did admire merry Sally Jones, as her mother had thought and sang her praises so continually to a brother minister that he induced him to come and know her, which he did, and before many months had passed Eastville rejoiced in a wedding the first time for years, so many they could not be remembered. Soon after this happy occurence there came to visit Brother Allworth, a brother, grave and sorrowful, mourning the loss of a loving wife. Twas sad; of course he needed sympathy, and some one to help him mourn. No one could do this more effectually than Patience Smith, and so she did, and is now on hand endeavoring to console and comfort him through the journey of life.

All bless the day which brought Brother Allworth among them; the mother and daughter particularly. He suited them in every way. Matrimony is still prevalent. A wedding is no longer a nine-days' wonder and Eastville is fast losing the bad name that had clung to it so long.

### A Democratic Marriage.

There is a little place called Tonawanda lying on the Niagra River, Erie Canal and Central Railroad, about midway between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. It is a small place, and yet it requires two counties to contain it. The people there are in the habit of going heavy for the Democratic ticket; but we never heard until lately that the obligation to do so was a part of the marriage ceremony in that classic locality.

The following is an exact report of a scene which took place there within the last week. It is furnished by one who was present and who was so moved by the magnitude of the joke that he insisted upon its being committed to print.

The scene is the office well-known and to popular Democratic justice of the peace and counsellor. Enter two Dutch innocents of large proportions placid countenances, who inform the squire that they desire to be made one. At the same moment a gentleman from Niagara Falls passes, and is called in by the functionary to witness the ceremony.

The parties being properly placed, the ceremony proceeded thus:

"Hans, is there any reason why you shouldn't marry Katherine?"

"Nein."

"Katherine, is there any reason why you shouldn't marry Hans?"

"Nein—nein."

"Do you, Hans, promise to love, honor and comfort Katherine as your wife?"

"Yaw."

"Do you, Katherine, promise to love, honor and obey Hans as your husband?"

"Yaw—yaw."

"Then in the name of the People of the State of New-York, I pronounce you man and wife; and you solemny swear to support the Constituion of the State of New-York, and to vote the Democratic ticket every time it comes around."

Hans and Catherine—Yaw.

Squire (to the witness)—Can you beat that at Niagara Falls?

Witness (very positively)—I should tnink not.—*From the Buffalo Express.*

### A Touching Incident.

King Frederick, of Prussia, was once traveling in his dominions, and passed through a pretty village, where he was to remain an hour or two.

The villagers, were delighted to see their king, and had done their utmost in preparing to receive him. The School children strewed flowers before him, and one little girl had a pretty verse of "welcome" to say to him. He listened most kindly, and told her she had performed her task well, which pleased her very much. He then turned to the schoolmaster and said he would like to ask the class a few questions, and examine them in what they knew. Now there happened to be a large dish of oranges close by. The King took up one of these, saying:

"To what kingdom does this belong, children?"

"To the vegetable kingdom," replied one of the little girls.

"And to what kingdom this?" continued he as he took from his pocket a gold coin.

"To the mineral kingdom," she answered.

"And to what kingdom, do I belong then, my child?" inquired he, expecting of course, that she would answer in right order—"To the animal kingdom."

"But she paused and colored deeply, not knowing what to say. She feared it would not sound respectfully to answer to a king that he belonged to the animal kingdom, and she puzzled her little brain for a reply.

Remembering the words of Genesis, where it says that God "created man in his own image; in the image of God created He him," she quickly looked up and said, "To God's kingdom, sir."

The king stooped down and placed his hand upon her head. A tear stood in his eye. He was moved by her simple words. Solemnly and devoutedly did he answer, "God grant that I may be counted worthy of that kingdom.

The election of a delegate to Congress from Colorado took place, on the 15th, and Chaffee, the Republican candidate, was chosen by an overwhelming majority.

Joseph Arrundell, a Virginia Postmaster, has been arrested to answer the charge of perjury, in taking the iron-clad oath after having voted for the ordinanee of secession.

### The Mysterious Old Man and His Defense of a Widow's Home—Who was He and Whither Did He Go?—A Strange Tale.

Last week there occured in Bullitt county a strange affair, which is as yet unsolved in its particulars, which was one of those very peculiar transactions which seem to have no motive. A widow lady, with a daughter some eighteen years of age, lived near Mt. Washington. They were without male protectors, and lived quietly and securely. One day the old lady received five thousand dollars in payment of an old account, and locked it up in her trunk. The night following was dark and gloomy, and one that would cause people naturally to bar and lock windows and doors, and cause one to hesitate to open them to a stranger. Toward night, an old, bent-up, decrepit man came to the door, and on its being opened, asked for shelter for the night. The widow told him she was alone, with no men folks about the house, and she disliked to take a stranger under her roof. The old man said he was a stranger, poor, decrepit and destitute, and only asked a shelter from the approaching storm.

The lady acceded to his request, and in due time he was shown to his room up stairs. The night grew darker outside, and the widow and her daughter were preparing to retire, when a heavy knock came upon the door and voices of men outside were heard demanding admittance in threatening tones. Terrified, and knowing the danger of possessing such a large sum of money, the widow concluded that those outside were confederates of the man to whom she had given shelter. Acting upon his suspicion, with trembling limbs, she ran up stairs and locked the door of the suspicious stranger. Returning down stairs, she heard the blows of an axe on the door, and as she reached the foot of the stairs, encountered the man she supposed she had locked safely in his room. No longer decrepit, bent and feeble, the stranger stood upright and assumed stalwart proportions. The gray hair, the trembling voice had gone, and instead was a man of powerful build and determined men.

Believing that all was lost, the widow exclaimed, "You know what I've got; I'll give it up!"

The stranger, instead of acceding to the terrified woman's offer, replied, "Don't annoy me; go into your room and I'll protect you." He held in his hand a rifle he had taken from the rack, and as the blows of the assailant's axe fell fast upon the door pushed the widow into her room. The door gave way, and the first man that entered was shot by the stranger, who grasped the falling body and pulled it inside the door. He then pulled the door wide open and fired again, killing another of the assailants. The party then turned to fly, and another of their number received a shot from the valiant stranger.

The attacking party having fled, the door was secured, and the affrighted inmates took occasion to examine the features of the dead robber, who proved to be the son-in-law and neighbor of the widow.

In the morning another man was found leaning over the rails, dead. Mortally wounded, his failing strength had carried him to the fence, where in supporting himself he had died. The stranger gave himself up to the magistrate, who examined into the case, the stranger refusing to give either his name, place of residence, or the nature of his business. The magistrate ordered his discharge, and the mysterious stranger departed. Who he was, why he assumed the disguise he did on that night, what was the nature of his business, or whither he went is a mystery, not yet explained, and comment would be superfluous.—*Form the Louisville Commercial.*

### Nothing Like Grammar.

Nothing like Grammar! Better go withrut a cow than go without that. There are numberless "professors" who go "tramp, tramp, tramp, my boys!" around the country, peddling a weak article, by which "in twenty days" they guarantee to set a man thoroughly up in the English language. An instance in point comes from Greenville, Alabama, where a "professor" had labored with the youth of that people, and taught them to dote on grammar according to "Morris's system. During one of the lectures the sentence, "Mary milks the cow," was given out to be parsed. Each word had been parsed save one, which fell to Bob L——, a sixteen-year-old, near the foot of the class, who commenced thus: "Cow is a noun, feminine gender, singular number, third person, and *stands for Mary.*" "Stands for Mary!" said the excited professor. "How do you make that out?" "Because," answered the noble pupil, "if the cow didn't stand for Mary, *how could Mary milk her ?*"—*Harper's Magazine.*

The women of Prussia are said to be as comprehensively organized for the care of the wounded as the men are for military service. Little may be heard, amid the din of arms, of what these women are doing; but the service, says the London *Economist*, is diligently and efficiently performed. So thorough is said to be the organization that the societies know where to turn for lint and every kind of store in any requisite quantity, that may be of service to the wounded; the system being nearly as effective for utilizing the resources of the country as those of the active army. Again, there are numerous societies for assisting families whose heads are called into the field, and the calamities incident to a compulsory draft are thus ameliorated as far as possible. Hardly a single person in Prussia escapes from doing something toward sustaining the burden of the war, and it is this scientific adjustment which has made possible the concentrated effort whose prodigious results we have seen.

The Methodists at Hamburg, Iowa, met with a serious misfortune during the recent storm. Their new church, which cost $4,000, was blown down.

The drouth in Louisiana ended about ten days ago, since which time it has continued to rain in torrents. A swell in the Mississippi is causing a good deal of uneasiness. The levees are in danger.

The number of Chinese miners at Humbug, Yreka County, Cal., has been largely increased during the past month. The white miners look upon the movement with a great deal of disfavor.

Josh Billings says, "Give the Devil his dues" reads well enough in a proverb; but "what will become uv you and me if this arrangement is carried out?"

### President Grant in the Wrong Pew.

On the occasion of the first appearance of the President and his family in the Methodist Church at Long Branch this season a very pleasant incident occurred. A couple of pews had been reserved for the President and his family, and the zealous sexton was careful to exclude all others from their occupancy. On the entry of the Presidential party the family came first, followed by the General. He certainly did not look like the picture which the sexton had seen, and his mind was made up at once that the General was some interloper seeking surreptitious fame by the occupancy of a seat in the church with the Presidential family. In accordance with this view he politely informed him that that seat was reserved for the President and his family, and a vacant seat on the opposite side of the aisle was pointed out to the invading stranger, as one where he might with propriety listen to the service and engage in the worship. Not a muscle moved on the face of the impurturbable President, not a word of explanation to the sexton; not a look of recognition of his family, but in obedience to "orders," he moved to the place indicated and took his seat, where he remained quietly composed, waiting for the commencement of the exercises. Before they began, however, a friend came in, and seeing the anomalous condition of things, at once proceeded to the President and invited him to a seat with his family, which was of course promptly accepted, with the same quiet gravity of demeanor which characterized the whole transaction from the first, but preferred to let things take their natural course, rather than create a scene. In addition to this, it is known he enjoys a good joke, even if it be at his own expense, and the idea that he should be refused a seat with his family on the ground that he did not belong to them, was too rich to be allowed to pass without the fullest development.

### A Wonderful Story.

The following beats all the stories of remarkable escapes which we remember ever to have seen: "On the passage of the ship Alexandra from New Orleans to New York, a lad, about fourteen years of age, from a naturally frolicsome and mischievous disposition, became so troublesome in his pranks, that he was threatened by the captain, if he continued, that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed, however; and at his next offence, was put in the cask which was headed up leaving a large bung hole for the admittance of air, that night the ship encountered a violent storm and, in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy rolled over into the sea, fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the beach at St. Blas. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison, without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows, however strolling on the beach were attracted to the cask, and in walking around it, one of them—it being fly time—switched her tail into the bung hole which the lad grasped with resolution. The cow bellowed, and set off for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach and knocked it to smash. The boy was discovered by some fishermen on the point, and taken into Appalachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed North by the way of Columbus."

### Cheerfulness.

Dante places in his lowest hell those who in life were melancholy and repining without a cause, thus profaning and darkening God's blessed sunshine; and in some of the ancient Christian systems of virtures and vices melancholy is unholy, and a voice; cheerfulness is holy, and a virture.

Lord Bacon also makes one of their characteristics of mortal health and goodness to consist in "a constant quick sense of felicity and a noble satisfaction."

What moments, hours, days exquisite felicity, must Christ, our Redeemer, have had, though it has become too customary to place him before us only in the attitude of pain and sorrow! Why should he be always crowned with thorns, bleeding with wounds, weeping over the world he was appointed to heal, to save, to reconcile with God? The radiant head of Christ in Raphael's Transfiguration should rather be our ideal of him who came "to bind up the broken-hearted, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

The brave only knew how to forgive. It is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions; cowards have fought, nay, sometimes even conquered; *but a coward never forgives.* It is not nature. The power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of the soul, conscious of its own force and security and above the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness. This is as true as preaching. Let any one skeptical notice and profit by their judgment.

Mr. Sumner Clark, of Cornville, Maine, a few days since was digging a ditch through a piece of low land, and when at a depth of three or four feet he struck a vein of pure water that gushed out two inches or more in diameter. As he stood looking at it a fish five or six inches long appeared, and at length another, until he had gathered thirty. The fish resembled what is usually known as chub.

I would not deprive life of a single enjoyment; but I would contract what is pernicious in whatever is elegant. If among my flowers there were a snake, I would not root up my flowers; I would kill the snake.

An Englishman named James Hilton, a stranger, died recently in Alexandria, Va. On his person was found property amounting to upward of two thousand dollars.

Charles W. Bennett, an esteemed citizen of Black Hawk, Tenn., was shot by a young man named Reynolds, on the 10th inst., for driving a dog from under a dinner-table.

People may never break any bones by falling in love, but they often fracture their brain.

### Toasts and Sentiments.

May the honest heart never know distress

May we be slaves to nothing but our duty.

May care be a stranger where virtue resides.

May hemp bind those whom honor cannot.

May our prudence secure us friends, but enable us to live without their assistance.

May sentiment never be sacrificed by the tongue of deceit.

May our happiness be sincere, and our joys lasting.

May the smiles of conjugal felicity compensate the frowns of fortune.

May the tear of sensibility never cease to flow.

May the road to preferment be found by none but those who deserve it.

May the liberal hand have free access to the purse of plenty.

May the impulse of generosity never be checked by the power of necessity.

May we always forget when we forgive an injury.

May the feeling heart possess the fortune the miser abuses.

May we draw upon content for the deficiency of fortune.

May hope be the physician when calamity is the disease.

May the single be married, and the married happy.

### Deferred Items.

Good company and good conversation are the sinues of virtue.

When you speak to a person look him in the face.

On Sunday, Aug. 26, three whales were captured near Monterey, Cal.

During peace a regiment is quartered; during war time it is occasionally cut to peices.

Two milkmen, suggestively named Swill and Waters, have been arrested for fighting in San Francisco.

The grand jury of Baltimore reported base ball as "one of the gradations of crime."

No wonder eyes sometimes look pleading and sorrowful; they are under the lash all the time."

What man always speaks well of every one? The assessor of taxes; he never "underrates" anybody.

Never confide in a young man—new pails always leak. Never tell your secrets to the aged—old doors seldom shut closely.

Two men near Memphis, Tenn,, shot each other dead on Tuesday evening last, as the result of a quarrrel over a game of ten-pins.

A Mrs. Spinner, of Massachusetts, has formed a limited partnership with her husband for the manufacture of shoes. The lady pays in $5,000.

A man named Rich was made very poor a few days ago, near Utica, by having $5,000—the savings of a life time—carried off by a relative.

A German beer-seller at Terre Haute, Ind., recently demonstrated his joy at the collapse of the French Empire by beating his sick wife within an inch of her life.

What did Adam mean?

"I laid me down and slept—and from my side
A woman in her magic beauty rose,
Dazzled and charmed, I called her bride,
And my first sleep became my last repose."

The employers of Fall River, it is said, are about to end their troubles with the operatives by entering into a contract with a Chinese agent to supply a few thousand coolies.

A short time since a Mr. Knott was tried in an interior county of Georgia for a violation of law, The verdict of the jury was: "We find the defendant Knott guilty." The Judge was at a loss whether to sentence Knott or not to sentence. He took time to consider.

A Little girl, five years of age, on being asked "What is faith?" artlessly replied: "It is doing just what God wants us to do, and asking no questions about it." This covers the whole field; perfect trust, combined with implicit obedience.

Mrs. Henry A. Wise, of Baltimore, has recovered $21,564 76 from the mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New-Jersey, for a policy on her late husband's life, payment of which had been refused on account of ill-health before the insurance was effected.

A Michigan census taker found a colored family named Jones had christened their children "White Eagle," "Polly," "Jay Cooke," "Tempest," and "Glad Tidings." It occurred in this way: They were fugitives from the South early in the rebellion, and settled in one of the towns on Lake Erie. When ever a child was born they would give it the name of the first steamboat, propellor, or vessel that arrived in port thereafter.

It is claimed that Nashville, Tenn., possesses the advantage of a delicious middle climate, and that tourists should avail of it. Not long ago, when the thermometer indicated 85° at New-Orleans, Mobile and other Southern cities, it had not gone beyond 68° and 70° there. The hotel accommodation is unexceptionable and—Andrew Johnson lives in the State.

A correspondent gives a sorry picture of the Ex-Emperor at Wilhelmshohe. He says: "He is now bloated, bilious, and yellow. His eyes are faint, tired, and expressionless. His movements are slow, awkward, and mechanical, and his face absolutely devoid of expression. * * He dresses plainly in black, and amuses himself a great deal by talking to the school children, who gather around to see him."

An anecdote is related illustrative of the slyness of the Bohemians compared with the simple honesty of the German and the candid unscrupulousness of the Hungarian. In war time three soldiers, of each of these three nations, met in a parlor of an inn, over the chimney-piece of which hung

# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

**PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor.**

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept, 29, 1870.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

☞ WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington, N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates.


The Editor being confined to his room, this week, accounts for the lack of editorial matter.

*REPUBLICAN POLICY AND PRACTICE.*

It may be that President Grant, as he averred, has "no policy;" but the Republican party has a positive policy, to which it honestly and rigidly adheres; and by this policy the administration of President Grant is wisely guided and governed. The Chicago *Republican* truly observes: The corner-stone of the Republican organization is the right of all men to the bread their industry has earned. It is a fundamental doctrine that the interests of labor, in all its departments, shall be cherished and promoted; that all such interests have a natural and necessary connection; and that the prosperity of one tends to the prosperity of all. It takes no narrow or selfish view, and adopts no policy looking to the special benefit of any class. One of its great aims is to create a market for the products of the farm, by inviting and promoting an increase in other departments of industry, and making use of vast national resources at present lying idle and undeveloped. It encourages the opening of new mines and augmented development in old ones. It urges an increase of furnaces and foundries, of factories and workshops; and the transfer to this country of all forms of mechanic arts in every department of human labor. It holds that millions of men employed at home in occupations to meet the wants of the country, will furnish a better and more permanent market for the products of the soil, and at better prices, than if the same men were employed in some other country, and our agriculturists were charged with the extra cost of transporting their surplus supplies to them. It regards every workshop as an educator, and every great manufacturing establishment as a school where the problem of diversified labor is taught and put to practical application, It encourages the invention of new and more perfect machinery, to take off the drudgery and lighten the loads of mere manual labor, and both rewards and honors the successful inventor. Whatever, indeed, will best develop every interest of the country, open new sources of wealth, improve the channels of commerce, or stimulate the active minds of the country to new and higher effort, is essentially a part of the Republican programme, and distinctly embraced in the policy of the party.

Fortunately the American people are wise enough to comprehend the great purpose; and the policy of home development is no longer an open question. All the warfare carried on against it wastes itself on some petty detail or quibble about words. Yet it must be apparent to every thoughtful mind that it is the true policy of America to encourage and increase, in all practicable ways, all her sources of wealth, and that mere alleged cheapness is not all there is to consider in great problems for continental development. Every interest of every class must be carefully weighed, and the general interests of all combined made the measure of public policy and thoughtful legislation. This is exactly what the Republican party has been doing, and it points to the great achievements of the last decade as the proof that it has not been mistaken, and that no other system is possible whose results would have compared with what it has accomplished.

*A POLICY WANTED.*

Never was a party so divided in sentiment on leading, living issues as is the Democratic party of to-day. In regard to a policy which shall govern the whole, it is literally split into fragments. The Baltimore *American* says, on this subject: The Democratic party appears to be a house divided against itself, and we all know what to expect of such a structure. The New York *World*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and other influential party newspapers want to drop past issues, to recognize the constitutional amendment as binding, and the colored race as legal voters. Mr. Archer, a Democratic candidate, came very nearly up to this standard of action in his speech to the convention which nominated him, although at the same time he told the colored people that he wanted and would have none of their votes. But Mr. Thurman tells the Ohio Democrats that they must refuse to accept as final any of the legislation of the Republican party, that States' Rights must be their distinctive party issue, and that Constitutional amendments are not binding. Senator Thurman is a leading man in the party, and he has aspirations for the Presidential nomination, but his platform seems to be rather different from those of the two other authorities quoted.

Rome has yielded to the Italian troops; the temporal power of the Pope is swept away, but his spiritual dominion remains undisturbed. The Republic will soon follow, the kingdom yielding to the people as Rome yielded to the kingdom.

The subject of forming a new State is now being agitated by interested papers and persons. The design is to take portions of Western North Carolina, East Tennessee and South-eastern Virginia.

The average weekly mortality at San Francisco, Cal., last month was seventy-three.

*PASSING AWAY.*

We are reminded that the men of past ideas and notions of moral right and wrong, are quietly passing from the world where they have fought valiantly for the field of retrogression and wrong, by the recent announcement of Rev. Dr. Lord, for many years President of Dartmouth College. He was a strenuous defender of American slavery on religious grounds, and insisted that the Bible authorized the institution. He defended it from the Bible, by Bible texts, thereby increasing the onward march of infidelity among those who saw no good thing in such an institution as American slavery. He was a genuine fanatic in his particular, taking much pains to uphold and perpetuate a vicious practice, the disgrace of his country and his age, as any of his clerical bretheren ever did to uphold truth and justice. He wrote and published much in advocacy of the enslavement of negroes, representing this as not only a right duty of white men, who were authorized and required by God himself to take this attitude towards the whole negro race; and he was said to have taken special pains to indoctrinate the Dartmouth students with this idea, in the increased intimacy he had with them during the last year of the college course.

In inviting attention to the Card of Messrs. Cushings & Bailey, Booksellers and Stationers of Baltimore, we would note especially two considerations: the increased importance of Baltimore as a market, and the large facilities of this particular house. The trade of Baltimore with the South has increased more in proportion since the war than that of any other city, and the claim of its merchants and manufacturers that they can sell goods cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere finds now substantial proof in the large orders they are constantly receiving from every portion of the South. The house of Cushings & Bailey was established in 1811, and it has been a characteristic feature of their manner of trading that they have invariably given the buyer who orders his wares by mail the same superior advatages he could have secured in person.

Employing a large capital in their business, they combine the utmost enterprise with the most elevated integrity. For further particulars we refer to their advertisement.

## Communicated.

*To the Editor of the North Carolinian:*

I have the privilege of recommending one scholar from the 1st Congressional District of N. C., to the "*Beneficiary Scholarship*," awarded by the trustees of the *Louisville Medical College*, (Louisville Kentucky), and shall be pleased to confer the same upon any student of medicine in the District desiring it and possessing merit and character.

I will furnish with pleasure to any applicant all necessary information.

Very respectfully,
C. L. COBB.

Sept. 21st, 1870.

## Foreign War News.

We learn from the papers of 20th that we have intelligence by telegraph from all points of interest this morning, from our special war correspondents. Our Paris correspondent telegraphs by way of London that a portion of the enemy's troops are massed near the Seine, ready to cross at any moment. It is probable that their intention is to cross at Villeneuxe and St. Georges, and then move in the vicinity of Loejumeau to the rear of Vorsailles. From here they will push forward to plant batteries on the heights of Clamart. If the city is to be bombarded they will open upon Vougiard, for from this the city can be greatly damaged. On Friday night 30,000 troops, under the command of Gen. Vinoy, went to Vincennes to dispute the passage of the Marne. On Saturday the northern army was marching on St. Denis.

Our military correspondent, "Nichwacket," reports that the preparations for the assault of Strasbourg cannot be completed before four weeks. And our German correspondent, "Lupus," gives a woful picture of the condition of the 10,000 working people at Rheins, King William's head-quarters, thrown out of employment by the war. He says they are starving. Their only hope is in emigration. Many are preparing to leave and are looking toward the United States. He also telegraphs that great preparations are making by the Germans to enter Paris with pomp.

Paris is represented as quiet and dull. The American, Swiss and Belgian Ministers still remain in the city. Trouble is feared from the Red Republicans. They continue to placard the walls with bills announcing a new Government. No symtoms of disturbance, however, were observable last evening. The Parisians are said to be still enthusiastic and confident. Our correspondent there reports that the soldiers march out jauntily, bravely to encounter the overwhelming force approaching the city; and men exhibit a chivalric determination to fight even to death. There is a wretched want of discipline in the French military organization, and trouble, consequently, is apprehended.

Minister Motley sends a dispatch to the State Department at Washington, denying the report that Prussia will treat only with Regency, and intends to reinstate Napoleon. He says that the King objects to recognize the present Government, on the ground that it is unauthorized, unstable, and incapable of giving lasting guarantees, and not because of the proclamation of the Republic. Bismarck, according to the Rheims correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is anxious about the policy to be pursued by this Government, now that France has been declared a Republic. It is said that "Prussia craves American sympathy, but cannot treat with the French Republic."

The prospects of peace are again poor. Jules Favre gained nothing by his interview with Bismarck, and now has gone to the King. A courier passed through Rouen on Sunday, bearing important dispatches to Lord Lyons from the English Cabinet. The report that an armistice had been arranged was unfounded. The London *Daily News* correspondent says that Bismarck declares that if Metz and Strasbourg are not evacuated Paris will be starved out.

We learn from the papers of the 21st that Versalles has been occupied by the Prussians, and it will probably be made their permanent head-quarters; the Crown Prince is near Fontainebleau, two miles from the left bank of the Seine; the river has been crossed by the enemy at Choisy le Roi, a few miles above the confluence of the Marine; and a number of small places in the immediate environs of Paris have been taken. Reports from Orleans indicate that the engagement at Vissoux was a serious affair. According to one report the French, numbering 25,000, and massed near the northerly part of the town, were attacked by the Prussians numbering 15,000, and the latter were mowed down by the French artillery hidden in the woods, and that the battle lasted all day.

The hope of a speedy peace is not yet abandoned. Jules Favre having been received by the King and listened to, and the statements given out that Prussia is well disposed to open negotiations, but declares that if there is to be peace at all it must be settled at once. It is said that King William's reply to the propositions of England was that Prussia demands her right to treat directly with France for peace, inasmuch as the Great Powers did not succeed in preventing France from declaring war against Prussia. But he adds, as France has no regular Government, Prussia can have no certainty that the conditions of any treaty can be fulfilled. And it was to settle this point that Jules Favre went to the King's head-quarters. Bismarck, it is announced in the official organ at Berlin, states that the German States will recognize the Republic when they are assured that it is the choice of the people.

It is denied that Russia is arming, and that she protests against the diminution of French territory. It is thought in London that Russia has no intention of taking any active part in the war, although the feeling of her people is very favorable to France. M. Thiers left Tours yesterday for Vienna. From there he will go to St. Petersburg. He has been requested to hasten his vissit to the latter place. It is announced that in case Tours is attacked, the Government will remove to Bordeaux. The Government of France now at Tours have passed resolutions declaring that if Paris surrenders it has not the right to capitulate; the people will defend the country to the last man. The French have cut the submarine cable between Sweden and Prussia.

The attempt of the North German Ambassador to the Pontifical States to prevent resistance to the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops has failed, the foreign logionaries defying the wishes of the Pope in the matter. The city was accordingly invested by Gen. Cadorna and the siege begun. An immediate surrender is anticipated.

The Dutch Chambers were opened yesterday. The financial condition of the Kingdom was declared by the King to be every way satisfactory. A railroad accident occured near Tours, France, yesterday. Eleven persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured.

We learn from the papers of the 22nd that special dispatches from the seat of war in Europe show that the negotiations looking toward an armistice are in progress between our representatives at Paris and London and the British Foreign Office. A letter from Lord Lyton, published yesterday in London, accuses the Government of apathy in restoring peace, and compares its course to that of Nero "fiddling while Rome was burning." The *Constitutionnel*, now published at Tours, says M. Thiers is satisfied with the result of his missions to England and the authorization of Lord Lyons to act in the intermediary negotiations, and he is to proceed to Vienna to secure the co-operation of Austria, if possible. On Tuesday the foreign representative arrived at Tours, and visited the members of the French Government. Senor Olozaga's instructions, it is now stated, were to recognize the French Republic officially, after the British Minister in Paris had done so, but the Spanish Minister acted without waiting for Lord Lyons to act.

Dispatches received by the Bavarian Minister of War, represent that the French, under Gen. Vinoy, were defeated between Villeneuve and Montrange on the 19th inst., and driven within their intrenchments, with the loss of seven cannon and a thousand prisoners. This is probably the same encounter in which the French claimed a victory at Vissoux, the locality indicated being nearly identical, and the date the same. Our special dispatches reiterate the claim of the Prussians to a victory on the 19th inst, between Villeneuve and Montrange. A London dispatch says the Germans occupy Nemours. The French Goverment has ordered troops from all parts of the country to concentrate upon Paris. Transports have landed 6,000 Zouaves and 2,000 Chasseurs-a-Cheval at Toulon. The defenders of Paris are represented to be exceedingly active in throwing up earthworks at the northern approaches to the city, while the defenses on the south side are strengthened hourly. Reports received at Tours state that the Prussians on the line of the Orleans Railway were repulsed and compelled to fall back upon Malesherbes and Pithivert. The *Univers* says Metz is provisioned for many weeks, and cannot be taken by assault nor by starvation. The Bavarian War Minister has received intelligence of another sortie by the garrison at Stratsbourg, on Tuesday, who were repulsed with heavy loss.

Our London correspondent telegraphs a statement made by a prominent American, just returned from Germany, to the effect that the South German States are using Prussia in the war, with the intention to proclaim a republic at the close. He represents the republican sentiment as pervading the whole of Germany. *Mitrailleuses* of a new pattern are to be supplied to the Bavarian Army which will discharge 350 balls a minute. Russia is moving large bodies of troops into Poland.

Prom the papers of the 23rd we learn that the Tours report of the recognition of the Provisional Government by England is doubted there, and that Great Britain will await the action of the Constituent Assembly before taking any step in the matter. The belief is held that no negotiations for peace will succeed until military events about Paris take a decisive turn. According to another dispatch from London the design of the Prussians in negotiating is to cause delay, in order to secure the possession of Paris.

A London dispatch enumerates the engagements already fought in the vicinity of the French capital. On the 17th, it says, a bridge of Prussians defeated several battalions of French, north of the wood of Brevannes; on the 18th a sharp skirmish occurred at Vitry, and on Monday, the 19th, the French were driven from their intrenchments at Retray with the loss of seven guns. A body of Gardes Mobile near Versailles captured a number of Prussians whose protection had been solicited by the inhabitants. The occupation of Montes sur-Seine by Prussian cavalry who made a requisition is announced. Fighting near Paris is reported to be in progress with varying successes, but no important engagement has yet been fought. The reported occupation of Orleans by the Germans is not confirmed.

The papers of the 24th represent that confidence in the success of the pending negotiation between Von Bismarck and M. Favre, is inspired by their continuance, as a rupture would have occured before this, had the views of the parties become irreconcilable. Our correspondent also telegraphs that the announcement of the appointment of Mr. Morton to succeed Mr. Motley is regarded unfavorably; as, in the present crisis; the United States should be represented by a man of diplomatic training, in order that its true influence in favor of Republican France might be exercised. The Prussian *Monteur*, of Berlin, publishes two notes from M. Bismarck to the German representatives at neutral Courts, in the first of which he urges the necessity for material guarantees against new attacks by France especially on the South German States, and the possession of the fortress which have been a perpetual menace to Germany; and in the second of which he repudiates all intention to interfere in the reorganization of France, but says if Metz and Strasbourg remain in French hands the offensive power of France overpowers the defensive power of Germany, therefore these guarantees alone will give peace; Germany asks only the passive strength to resist attack. The election for members of the Constituent Assembly is fixed for Oct. 2, and it is supposed that a cessation of hostilities will be agreed to by Prnssia pending the voting, as the organization of the Government is an absolute condition to the giving of guarantees of any kind. The London *Times* of yesterday says that at the interview between Count Bismarck and M. Favre, on the 22d, the former insisted on the meeting of the Constituent Assembly to ratify a treaty. M. Favre offered indemnity for the expenses of the war, a portion of the French fleet, and the dismanling of Metz and Strasbourg, and possibly other fortresses.

From the papers of the 26th we learn that the reports of fighting between the troops and the populace in Paris are discredited there, as well as the reported pillaging of the residences of absentees. It is agreed that the National Guards of Paris are too numerous and too much interested in the preservation of order for the socialists to restort to arms; and that the Prussians invent these stories for effect upon the rest of France. The reports are repeated, however, by way of Brussels, in a dispatch of Saturday, in which it is said constant conflicts had been in progress since Friday between the red Republicans and the troops of Gen. Trochu, but no details are given. Ministers Gambetta and Ferry, in a letter from Paris to Minister Cremieux at Tours, say that Paris is prepared to make a heroic resistance, all parties being united to sustain the Government of Defense. They say they have enormous forces of Gardes Fationales and Mobiles, and troops of the line, with munitions and provisions for the entire Winter, and they call upon France to make a heroic effort. According to a Brussels dispatch, improvements have been made in the fortifications of Paris at some points, under the direction of Gen. Lipley, of the United States. Communication with the outside world is still carried on by means of balloons, one of which succeeded in descending safely at Evreux, having run the gauntlet of a sharp fusilade and artillery fire from the Prussians. It is represented that great vigilance is observed, and rigid discipline enforced within the city, to guard against surprise, which the Prussians are believed to be preparing for. The head-quarters of the German forces investing Paris are as follows: The King's at Meaux; Prince Albrecht's at Brunay; the Crown Prince of Saxony's at Bezours, and Gen. Von Falkenstein's at Choisy-le-Roi.

A Berlin dispatch says that by the fall of Toul the Prussians captured 109 officers and 2,240 men, 197 guns, forty-eight rifled cannon and 3,000 rifles, together with large supplies of war material.

A report comes by way of Beauvais and Tours that a battle was raging about Paris all day Saturday, and that the peasants were cutting off Prussian supply trains in their rear.

## Mr. Stewart's Hotel for Women.

The New York *Post* says that Mr. Stewart's hotel, for working women, on Fourth avenue, is being rapidly built, four of the seven stories being now completed.

The rent to each tenant will be hereafter fixed, but it will not probably exceed one dollar a week. Food will be furnished on the restaurant plan, and will be charged simply at original cost, with a small addition for the expense of preparation, service, rent, &c. Inasmuch as the establishment is calculated to hold fifteen hundred persons, the proportion of expense on each dish will be far less than if a small number were participants. Coffee or tea will not exceed two cents a cup; meat five cents a plate; vegetables, one to two cents a dish, and other articles in portion. Experience at the Women's Hotel, at 45 Elizabeth street, conducted on the same plan, but where the numbers do not exceed two hundred and fifty inmates, demonstrates that meat can be remuneratively furnished at eight cents; coffee and tea at three cents; vegetables at two cents, and pudding at three cents. A resident can live well there, including washing, for $3 50 a week, and in Mr. Stewart's establishment the cost to each inmate will probably not exceed $2 to $3, according to the quality of food indulged in.

The cost of this building will reach $3,000,000, and the interest upon the outlay will be chiefly compensated by the rent of the twenty-four stores. Ten per cent. interest on the above sum would be $300,000. This, divided by 24, would give an average rent of $12,500 upon each store. The completion of the structure is anticipated with great eagerness by many women in this city, but another year may pass before it becomes ready for occupation.

As is well understood, this enterprise of Mr. Stewart is intended for the benefit of single women whose means will not conveniently allow a payment of the high charges for board now exacted in this city. The furniture and general fitting up will be those of a first class hotel. No restraint of any description will be laid upon the inmates beyond an interdiction, usual in all hotels, from entering the domestic apartments. Visitors of both sexes will be allowed, and ingress and egress at all hours will be permitted, as elsewhere. Any applicants with satisfactory references will be received, but the room rent will be required strictly in advance. Food will be paid for when consumed.

The fearful loss of life which the present war in Europe has occasioned—perhaps there never was a war in which so many men were killed in so short a space of time—begins to strike Germans themselves with horror. Herr Wachenhasen, writing to the Cologne *Zeitung*, says that all the German victories have been dearly bought. "Look at our battalions," he writes, "as they go into action, and again, in spite of all victories, come out of it, and then tell us what nation, however inexhaustible it may be, is in condition to enter upon, war and victory without decimating itself." These considerations, however, do not prevent wars, nor do they stop them. The King of Prussia, for one, is no less bent upon continuing hostilities than he was before Napoleon surrendered, and before the Empire which began the struggle had come to an end. Perhaps, if Germany were a Republic, we might know by this time on what terms peace could be concluded.

The chaplain of the New Hampshire penitentiary declares that not a single printer has been in that prison during the nine years of his connection with it. The fact of the business is, every printer on a daily paper has in his composing-room a penitentiary of his own, and hence he has no inclination to patronize any body else's.

Affliction teacheth a wicked person to pray; prosperity never.

## Sunday at Chapel Hill.

Last Sunday I spent at Chapel Hill—the seat of the University. It is a lovely little villiage of some eight hundred inhabitants, situated in Orange County, twelve miles from Durham station on the N. C. R. R., and the same distance from Hillsboro—the county seat. The water is unexcelled, the air dry and pure, and the climate healthful. It is beautifully embowered in fine shade trees, and the 'Campus,' comprising an area of about fifty acres, is interspersed with graveled walks, on the borders of which are growing numberless evergreens and shrubs and roses. In the College enclosure are seven very large and handsome buildings, stuccoed, and containing in addition to students' domitories, spacious and finely furnished halls and libraries. In these libraries are about twenty-five thousand volumes. Before the war this University was well endowed, and had at one time over four hundred students. After the war, its numbers very greatly decreased and its finances became fearfully embarrassed. Since the death of the former President, Hon. David L. Swain, the college has been reorganized, and the number of students is now only thirty-six, some of whom are in the Preparatory Department. The price of real estate is very low, and there are several handsome residences for sale at low rates The friends of the University hope to see it again flourishing.

This pleasant little village, on account of its healthfulness, the charming scenery of the surrounding, undulating country, and the facilities which it affords of education seems to offer a delightful summer resort to those who are driven from their homes by the malaria of Eastern Carolina, or to such as desire to emigrate from higher latitudes and make their residence in the 'Sunny South.'

At 11 a. m. on Sunday, the pulpit of the Methodist church was occupied by President Pool, of the University. He selected for his text John xvi, 33: 'These things have I spoken unto you that in me ye might have peace; in the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world.' From this the speaker drew the proposition that tribulation is a law of man's being. After showing that this law is not restricted, but universal in its application, and that it had its origin in man's guilty nature. He proceeded to argue closely its necessity in the perfect development of human character, and a growth in christian virtue and holiness; and closed by setting forth the victory of Christ over the world, as a ground of encouragement to the christian, and a pledge of his final triumph.

At 3 p. m., Rev. Mr. York, Principal of 'Ruffin Badger Institute,' in Chatham county, delivered a powerful sermon from John xvii, 1: 'These words spake Jesus, and lifted up his eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the hour is come, glorify thy Son, that thy Son may also glorify thee.' He showed that to this great hour the seers and prophets of old had been gazing and pointing, and that it was to Cavalry that faith had been looking since the first promise, 'The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head.' That the blood of all the beasts, and all the sacrificial offerings of the lire of priests, with Aaron at their head, only dimly shadowed forth this great paschal sacrifice. He dwelt with striking force on the glory of God, which shone forth in Christ crucified, and for nearly an hour held his audience spell bound by the force of his argument and the power of his eloquence. Mr. York seems to be the rise of sixty years old, and has for several years been entirely blind; but he still retains his youthful vigor unimpared. As he entered the Church leaning on the arm of President Pool, by whom he was escorted into the pulpit, there was an evident feeling of sympathy that did not fail of effect. We learn that he is the author of York's English Grammar.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, we listened to a sermon by Rev. Mr. Faucette, of the Presbyterian church, from Mat. vii, 13, 14: 'Enter ye in at the straight gate,' &c. He divided mankind into two classes,—the godly and the ungodly; the one walking in the narrow way spoken of in the text, and the other in the broad way. He dwelt upon the danger and folly of travelling the road that leads to eternal death, and the wisdom and joy of following the way of life, earnestly exhorting his hearers to choose the latter. His style is good and his manner animated but the effect was marred by the use of manuscript.

All the gentlemen are educated men, the congregations were large and attentive, and we returned to our room well pleased with this Sabbath day spent at the seat of the University.

SECUNDUS.

*Raleigh Episcopal Methodist.*

## A Man Choked to Death.

A shocking circumstance took place in the dining-room of the St. James Hotel last evening. About half-past 6 o'clock a man, accompanied by his wife and child, entered the hotel and inquired how much would be charged for supper, lodging, and breakfast. The man was considerably under the influence of liquor, but not to such an extent that he could not walk without trouble. Mr. Gaylord informed him how much it would cost, and he immediately proceeded to the dining-room and took a seat at the table, followed by his wife and child. A man who sat opposite to him, and who came in with him on the same train, remarked to an acquaintance, "How would you like to be a drunken man's wife?" At this uncalled for and insulting remark the man became very much enraged, and left the table. His wife, who seemed to be very much affected, wept with mortification and shame, and went out soon after her husband, although Mrs. Gaylord, the landlady, prevailed upon the woman to remain and eat her supper. "No," she said, sobbing piteously, "I must go and find my husband." About an hour afterward the same man again came into the hotel and took his seat at the table. This time he was still more under the influence of liquor, and when asked by Mrs. Gaylord if he had not been there before, denied the fact, but admitted it to a man at the same table. He was served with his meat by one of the waiters, but seemed to be almost helpless, and after vainly attempting to cut a piece of beef put it all into his mouth and attempted to swallow it whole. The effect was as might be expected. The man at once commenced choking, and seemed to be in great agony. He arose with the assistance of Mr. Gaylord, walked out and sat down on Tenth street. The choking sensation continued until the symtoms became alarming, when he was again brought into the house, and a physician sent for. Dr. Stoddard was first called, and afterwards Dr. Tennent; but medical assistance was unavailing, and in about ten minutes the unfortunate man breathed his last. From papers in his possession it was ascertained that his name was John Davis, and that he took the cars at Laramie on the 6th. At least some freight bills with that date would so indicate. He had the appearance of a laboring man, and undoubtedly came here with his family to remain, as his freight consisted of household furniture.

There is a man in Louisville, Ky., who pays his better and more valuable half a regular salary of $3 a week to hold her tongue, docking her one cent for every time she speaks to him when it is not absolutely necessary.

## Internal Taxes—What we are to be Relieved of in October next.

The modification of the internal revenue laws, adopted by the last Congress, creates quite a reduction of taxes. As frequent inquiries are made upon the subject, and it seems not to be fully understood, for the benefit of our business friends and the tax-payers we furnish the following, which embraces internal taxes of which we will be entirely relieved from and after the first of October, 1870:

PRESENT TAX.

1. On carriages of every description $6 to $10 each.
2. On watches, $1 to $2.
3. On billiard tables $10 each.
4. On silver plate of all kinds, 5 cents per pound.
5. On gold plate, 50 cents per pound.
6. On passports, $5 each.
7. On boats, barges and flats, $5 and $10 each.
8. On gross receipts, including those of railroads, steamboats, canal boats, and all other vessels, nnd stages 2½ per cent, out of receipts.
9. On gross receipts of telegram companies, ferries, bridges and turnpikes, 3 per cent. of receipts.
10. On retail dealers (license tax), $10. each.
11. On wholesale dealers, or those whose sales exceed $25,000 a year, $50. each, and $1 additional on every $1000 of sales exceeding $50.

These taxes are all repealed except as regards liquor and tobacco.

12. On banks and bankers, with capital of $50, $100 each, and $2 additional on every $1,000 of capital above fifty thousand dollars.
13. On brokers (license), $50.
14. Hotel keepers (license), $10 to $300 each.
15. Auctioneers and peddlers (license), $10 to $50 each.
16. Claim agents, insurance, real estate agents, patent right dealers and conveyancers, $10 each.
17. Manufacturers (license) $10 each.
18. Proprietors of theatres, museums, circuses and concert hals, $100.
19. Proprietors of gift enterprise, $150 each.
20. Lawyers, physicians, architects and builders, $10 each.
21. Coffee and spice grinders, one hundred dollars each.
22. Empress carriers and agents, $10 each.
23. Miners, assayers, plumbers, photographers, apothecaries, butchers and eating-house keepers, $10 each.

All others now chargeable with license tax of any kind, except dealers in spirits and tobacco, are exempted.

24. On canned and preserved fish (now paid by stamps), once cent per pound.
25. On bills and receipts, to any amount, and on promissory notes for a sum less than one hundred dollars (now paid by stamps), two cents and five cents each.

All other stamps are continued in force.

26. On Legacies and successions, one to six dollars on every $100 of property devised or inherited, according to the degree of relationship. All repealed.

TAX REDUCED.

27. On incomes exceeding $2,000 for the year commencing January 1, 1871, 2½ per cent.

The exemptions are, in addition to $2,000, all taxes and interest paid during the year, losses and bad-debts, rent or repairs on dwelling houses, and amount paid for labor to cultivate land, or to conduct any business from which income is derived. This is the personal income tax. It is a tolerable easy one.

28. On dividends of all corporations, for the year 1871. including banks, railroad companies, insurance companies, trust companies, canal and turnpike companies, trust companies and savings institutions, 2½ per cent.

This tax is to be paid by the companies, who may deduct it in disbursing their dividends to the individual holders.

## General Summary.

They are trying wooden pavement at Fond du Lac. Wis.

A scheme is on foot in Minnesota to obtain possession of all the grain elevators in the State, so as to be able to consolidate them under one interest, and dictate prices to the farmers.

A young stone-mason of Louisville, Ky., blew his brains out last week with a revolver, while laboring under the conceit that there were too many of his trade in the world already.

John Milmain, a citizen of Nashville, Tenn., has invented a folding school desk, which can be set up in any shape to suit the size and physical condition of the boy studying at it.

Mrs. Emma Hardinge is at present engaged in giving spiritual instruction to the good people of West Virginia. She claims to be always speaking under "influence."

Several of the most substantial business men at Worcester, Mass., have recently purchased forty-five acres of land with the view of erecting a suitable building in which to manufacture Brussels carpets.

As there seems to be some doubt about the existence of valuable tin mines in Missouri, several gentlemen of repute at St. Louis have gone to see. A report is to be submitted in due course.

President Grant has written a letter to a gentleman in Missouri deprecating the course of Carl Schurz, Brown and others, as tending to increase the power of the Democracy, and urging support of the regular ticket.

The *Ohio State Journal* says: "It is a fact not generally circulated through the Democratic Press that over half the Democratic nominees for Congress in Ohio this Fall are old Know Nothings."

The citizens of Winona, Minn., have been in a constant state of alarm since the beginning of the present year, owing to the persistent operations of a gang of incendiaries.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

Having levied upon the lands of James S. Seguine and Willis Riddick for taxes.

I shall sell the lands belonging to the above named parties, before the Court House door in Camden county on the 7th day of November next.

The land lies in the upper end of Camden county adjoining the lands of D. L. Pritchard, Jno. L. Chamberlain and the Conner farm.

Containing twelve hundred acres more or less, and known as the Fountain tract. Terms cash.

ABNER AYDLETT, Sheriff,
of Camden County, N. C.

Sept. 24th. 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1811.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

*BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,*

232 BALTIMORE ST., *BALTIMORE,*

Have the LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK In the city of

SCHOOL and MEDICAL and LAW, and DENTAL, CLASSICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

An immense supply of GENERAL BANK AND COUNTING-HOUSE. STATIONERY.

Blank Books made to order in any style of Binding and Ruling

The same careful Attention given to ORDERS as to PERSONAL PURCHASES.

*INSIDE FIGURES ALWAYS.*

Send for Catalogues, &c.

6m.

A PROCLAMATION

*By his Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, SEPT. 12th, 1870.

Whereas, Official information has been received at this Department that one Rufus Hayes, of Hertford county, is charged with the homicide of one Joseph Parker of said county, on the 4th day of August, 1870;

And Whereas, The said Hayes has escaped or so conceals himself that the process of law cannot be served upon him;

Now, therefore, I, W. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North-Carolina, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said criminal to the proper authorities of said county, and I do enjoin all officers of the peace, and each and every good citizen, to aid in securing the ends of justice in this case.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 12th
[L. S] day of September, 1870, and in the ninety fifth year of our Independence.

W. W. HOLDEN, Governor.

By the Governor:
J. B. NEATHERY, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Rufus Hayes is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high dark brown hair, dark brown eyes, weighs about 150 pounds, one arm a little stiff from having been broken, and there is a scar on the arm that was broken caused from the break, about 22 years old, and is supposed to be in Baltimore, Md., or enlisted on a sea boat in the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, Va. Sep 22—3t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Having associated with me in the general retail Grocery trade, Mr. Oliver C. Horton, (well known to the citizens of this community,) allow me to ask for the new firm under the style and name of Keaton & Horton the same liberal patronage hertofore extended to me, and also in this notice I take great pleasure in expressing my thanks for the many acts of kindness and liberality which my many friends have shown since my establishment in Elizabeth City, and assure them that every effort will be made by the new firm to please all who may favor them in the purchase of their goods.

B. F. KEATON.

Sept. 22, 1870.

Having become partner with Mr. B. F. Keaton in the retail Grocery Trade, I hope by strict attention to the business and fair dealing, to give entire satisfaction to all that have heretofore been so liberal with their patronage to Mr. Keaton, and I also promise that no pains shall be spared on my part, to render entire satisfaction to my friends and to every one that will favor us with their patronage. Come and give us a trial if you want some good Groceries.

O. C. HORTON.

Sept. 22, 1870–4t.

State of North Carolina, } Superior
Perquimans County. } Court.

Special Proceedings for sale of land for payment of debts.

J. W. Albertson, Admr. }
of D. F. Bayley deed. } Plff.
vs
Thomas Bayley and others } Defendants.

It appearing to the Court that Thos. Bayley Quentine Bayley, Nathan Bayley and Mary E. Bayley are non-residents of the State of North Carolina, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for them to appear at the Court House in the town of Hertford, N. C., on the first Thursday in November, A. D. 1870 to answer said plaintiffs complaint. It is ordered that this notice bo published for six weeks in "The North Carolinian" a newspaper published in E. City. ED C. ALBERTSON.
Clerk Supr. Court.

Sept., 221870–6t.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will contest the seat of Thomas R. Jernigan in the House of Representatives of the North Carolina Legislature, as I received a majority of the legal votes of the County of Hertford.

WM. D. NEWSOM,
WINTON, N. C., Sept. 22, 1870–6t.

COTTON GIN.

The subscriber takes this method of informing *Cotton* Planters and Dealers that he is prepared to Gin their Cotton on reasonable terms.

C. B. BROTHERS.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Sept., 22, 1870.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CURRITUCK COUNTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers a portion of his property for sale, as follows: A large and popular Store Stand now occupied by the firm of Baxter & Sanderlin, located at Sligo, three and a half miles from Currituck Court House, N. C. on the banks of a navigable river. In addition to the Store there is a large Ware House, a good dwelling house and the necessary outbuildings, also sixty acres of valuable timber land.

He will also sell another property adjoining the store, containing 40 acres of valuable timber land, a good dwelling house and all the necessary outbuildings.

Both these properties are eligibly located and among the most valuable in the county. Terms easy, a small part in cash, the ballance on time. Persons from the North wishing to visit the property can do so by taking steamer Signet at Norfolk, which will land them at Currituck C. H., at which place address

E. F. BAXTER.

Aug. 18, 1870.–4m.

North Carolina, } Superior Court.
Hertford County. }

William P. Beaman, Plff.
vs } Attachment.
Richardson G. Darden Def

One hundred and ninety-five 78-100 dollars due by account, with interest on one hundred and sixty-eight 63-100 dollars from 1 January 1861 and interest on the balance from 29th April 1861. Writ of attachment returnable at the next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton on the 3rd Mouday of October, A. D. 1870, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, or judgment will be entered against him.

S. S. HARRELL,
Clerk.

Dated 12th August, 1870 9-4t.

DANCING SCHOOL.—Prof. E. M. SOLOMON, of Norfolk, proposes opening a Dancing School at Elizabeth City, in the first week in January next. References: Capt. W. A. Harney, Hon. C. L. Cobb, R. F. Overman, C. W. Grandy, Jr., T. D. Pendleton, and others. 12-2t.

SCHOOL.

The 9th Session of the Female School of Miss Sophia E. Martin, will begin on Monday the 10th of October, 1870.

ELIZABETH CITY, Sept. 26th, 1870.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND PLEASANT LOCATION FOR RENT OR LEASE.

The subscriber would rent, or lease for a term of years the following property, at Currituck C. H., N. C.

*Store*, with all appurtenances—weights and measures, and a good-sized warehouse; *Bar*, which is doing a fair business; and *Hotel*, with privileges thereunto belonging. With the latter, probably the furniture. With the exception of eight to ten thousand corn hills, he would also rent or lease his *lands*, upon which store, &c., stand.

The buildings are in excellent condition, the well of water is unsurpassed. The farm lies immediately on Currituck Sound, (a beautiful sheet of water, abounding with fish and wild fowl,) and produces annually about two hundred barrels corn. It is adapted to the growing of corn, potatoes. peas and cotton.

This property would be rented to suit those applying. For terms, &c., address or call on

EDMUND SIMMONS,
Currituck, C. H., N. C.

14–tf.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

BY THE EMPIRE GIFT CO.
CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $500,000.

*EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 Cash Gifts, each | $20 00 | 50 Cash Gifts, each | $100 

# NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1870.


*THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.*

We call attention to the following new advertisements inthisissue:
Sheriffs Notice.
School Notice.
Valuable property for sale.
Cushings & Bailey.

## Local and Personal.

☞ Oysters are coming into our Market.

☞ The weather still continues warm and pleasant.

☞ Beautiful Phenomena—in the Northern Heavens last Saturday night.

☞ There is quite a revival in progress at the A. M. E. Church in this place.

☞ Several new buildings are fast going up in our City. Let the good work continue.

☞ Dont forget that Dr. THAYER'S great Circus is to be here on Monday next.

☞ The Cotton trade has commenced. Our Merchants and Farmers are shipping in large quantities.

☞ The building just opposite Academy Green, is being fitted up for the colored public schools.

☞ We understand that the Land & Lumber Company, of this place, have a quantity of hands at work digging their new canal.

☞ We notice among our Northern arrivals not only the old, but the young, and we might say beautiful, if we were not a married man.

☞ We are glad to know that the I. O. of O. F., of this place, have a live and prosperous Lodge. May their number never grow less.

☞ It will be seen by reference to advertisement in another column, that the 9th Session of Miss S. E. MARTIN'S Female School will commence in a few days.

☞ Remember, that when we say we can do Job work as neatly and as cheaply as it can be done anywhere, we mean precisely what we say.

☞ Some of our merchants are receiving their Fall stock of goods. We notice steamers and vessels arriving loaded with every imaginable kind of merchandise.

☞ We think every man should have his political opinions, and express them when it is necessary, but we also think it not policy to allow your prejudice to lead you too far.

☞ The new bridge over Poindexter Creek is now so far completed as to make it passable for teams. This was a much needed improvement, and the Land & Lumber Company deserve much credit for energy displayed in the vigorous prosecution of the work.

☞ The following is a list of the marriage licenses issued in this, Pasquotank, County during the month of September.

James Sawyer, to Elizabeth Scott; Jesse R. Brown, to Araminta Harvey; Geo. W. Meads, to Ann E. Jackson; Jas. P. J. Williams, to Mary A. Hewitt; Jeremiah Temple, to Matilda Hinton; E. J. Morgan, to Laura Martin.

☞ The following resolutions were given us a few days ago with the request that we publish them. We do it with pleasure:

Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise providence to remove from our midst our dearly beloved brother, W. W. Burgess:

*Resolved*, That we, the "Knights of Jericho," recognized in our brother, while living, a worthy and devoted member, and, in his death, experience a heartfelt sorrow.

*Resolved*, That we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere condolence and sympathy in their deep bereavment.

*Resolved*, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved*, that these resolutions be published in the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

L. C. DASHIELL,
H. M. FEARING, } Com.
C. C. POOL.

☞ We think that no drunken husband ever gave a more touchingly truthful answer to his anxious wife than did the one related in the following, which we take from *Harper's Drawer*:

In Indiana a husband, after a spree, was led home by one of his friends, who, after posing him safely on his doorsteps, rang the bell, and retreated somewhat dubiously to the opposite side of the street, to see if it would be answered. Promptly the "porte" was "onverted," and the fond spouse, who had waited up for her truant, beheld him in all his toddiness. "Why, Walter, is this you?" "Yes, my dear." What in the world has kept you so?" "Been out on littleturn withboys, my d-d-arling." "Why, Walter, you are intoxicated!" "Y-y-es, dear, I estimate that 'sso." "What on earth made you get so drunk? And why—oh, why, do you come home to me in this dreadful state?" "Because, my darling, all th'other places'r shut up!"

☞ If we judge from our exchanges, and we have no reason why we should not, Dr. THAYER'S Circus is of more than ordinary merit. It will exhibit at this place on Monday next. A Virginia exchange thus alludes to it:

"Its entertainments surpass anything attempted by the Doctor in former years. The programme is unusually diversified and replete with novel featuees. From the commencement to the close, there is not an act presented which is not of much more than ordinary merit, while a large proportion of the feats are of the most daring and thrilling character. The riding is really magnificent, being executed as it is on their spirited and swift running animals of great beauty. The gymnastic exercises are singularly varied in character, and exhibit remarkable ingenuity as well as the perfection of physical culture, while a series of very pleasing performances by horses, dogs and mules add to the interest of the representations. One of the best bands in the country accompanies the show, and will discourse their music throughout the performance."

This circus will be here next week, and then our citizens will have full opportunity to judge for themselves, for seeing is believing.

☞ Let every one assist the ladies in their Fair and Feast, to come off on the 17th of October. It is a laudable undertaking and should be encouraged.

☞ We return many thanks to our lady correspondent from Beaufort, N. C., for her kind remembrances. We predict for her long life and a pleasant future.

☞ We learn that some colored men have been forging orders on the Land & Lumber Co. Officer Miskell arrested one of the party, but while in his custody escaped.

☞ We would state for the benefit of those having business with LT. JNO. W. FOOTE, that he will be in Elizabeth City on Wednesday and Thursday the 5th and 6th of October next.

☞ Mr. S. WEISEL is receiving a large and well selected stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. Mr. W. is one of the oldest and largest dealers in our City. Those wishing anything in his line would do well to give him a call.

☞ On Monday the 17th of October next, the ladies of the M. E. Church in this place will hold a Fair and Feast for the benefit of the Church. Friends to the Church disposed to contribute in any manner whatever, will please forward all contributions to the address of Mrs. JUDGE BROOKS.

☞ The Hon. John POOL of this City, is now erecting for exhibition and trial, at the foot of Main Street, a Self-Opening Gate, which we are told is Mr. POOL'S own invention, and upon which he has recently obtained a patent. It is an ingenious contrivance and we think will work well. It is attracting the attention of a crowd of spectators.

☞ Among the arrivals for the week, we notice that of Mr. THOMPSON, with his family, Mr. BAKER and family, Mr. PIKE and wife, and a number of other gentlemen from the North who have come to see and judge for themselves of the condition and future prospects of our country. From them we learn that many more may be expected ere long upon the same errand. This is right gentlemen (and ladies too) come and see for yourselves.

---

Tell not your secrets to your servant, for he will then be your master.

Nearly all the towns along the Hudson River are visited with fever this Autumn.

Gen. Lee's salary as President of the Valley Railroad does not exceed $5,000 per annum.

A man named Oliver Deming was recently murdered for a drink of whisky, at Martinsburg, Ind.

During the week ending on Saturday last, 1,349 men, 340 women, 4,446 boys and 1,021 girls washed in the public baths of Philadelphia.

Three members of a circus troupe lately performing at Lebanon, Ind., carried off wives with them when leaving the town. The court-ship had only lasted two days.

A pert little girl boasted to one of her little friends that her father kept a carriage. "Ah, but my father drives an omnibus!" was the triumphant reply.

Another death by the mistake of a druggist has just occurred at Chicago. The victim was Mrs. Kinzie, the wife of a respectable citizen.

The Police in Richmond the other day arrested Henry Burton in the act of pounding metal into counterfeit five and three cent nickel dies. A large quantity of pieces were found in his house.

A Sacramento, Cal., exchange says that the hens in that part of the country seem demoralized, and have not a proper regard for the duty they owe to society. Eggs are scarce there.

The people of Hartford, in view of the great drouth they have experienced this year, are looking forward with considerable apprehension to the appearance of devastating floods similar to those of last October.

The Italian troops are received with enthusiasm in the towns about Rome. Gen. Bixio was reported as marching on the city yesterday. The Chambers will convene at Florence soon to receive the result of the proposed *plebiscit um*.

A Springfield, Ill., exchange tells the story of a forlorn local preacher in that district whose aggregate income from all sources last year only footed up one curry-Comb, a keg of varnish, and two dozen clothes-pins.

A growing youth of Ripley County, Ind., challenges the State to produce a boy or man who will eat with him for $200 a side. He takes more than one pound weight of beef-steak at a mouthful.

A young lady at Moline, Ill., who had failed to marry the young man of her choice, wrapped a shawl about her head, the other night, and threw herself under the wheels of a railroad-car. She was instantly killed.

Philadelphia is in ecstacy over what it terms, "The handsomest Editor leading to the alter the Sweetest vocalist of the city of Brotherly Love." The marriage of Mr. Charles E. School, editor of the Evening Star, to the distingushed cantatrice, Miss Caroline McCaffrey.

An ungrateful son at Cincinnati, a few weeks since, gave out that his mother was insane, and had her removed to a pauper lunatic asylum. It now appears that she was not insane, and he is being brought to the right about by the authorities.

A gentleman residing at Utica declares that on a recent occasion, while walking along the track of the New-York Central Railroad, he was struck by the cow-catcher, thrown into the air, and caught in coming down by the fireman, who held him fast until the engine was stopped.

A sneak thief at Chicago, recently, in his attempt to escape, fell a distance of fifty feet, and coming in contact with a door, burst a hole through it with his head. Beyond a slight dizziness he suffered no further inconvenience from the fall.

"It is a source of genuine pleasure,' says the San Francisco (Cal.) *Morning Call*, "in perusing the newspaper Press of this State, to mark the great change that has taken place in its tone in the last few months. The acerbities begotten by the civil war, and the prevalence of strong party feeling, have given place, in most instances, to the proper *entente cordiale*. We refer particularly to the interior Press, where a higher average of talent will be found than in any other State of the Union. Subjects involving widely different opinions are now discussed with a fairness and freedom from invective which greatly dignified the editorial profession."

### Proverbs.

What is not needed is dear at any price.

Men often blush to hear what they are not ashamed to do.

He who buys too many superfluities may be obliged to sell his necessaries.

A fool generally looses his estate before he finds his folly.

A man that hoards riches and enjoys them not, is like an ass that carries gold and eats thistles.

Towers are measured by their shadows and great men by their calumniators.

The man who knows the world will never be bashful, and that man who knows himself will never be impudent.

Success rises on every hour—grapple it and you may win; but without a grapple it will never go with you.

Work is the weapon of honor, and he who lacks the weapon will never triumph.

A mild-tempered woman is a balsam that heals matrimonial sorrows.

William B. Whitaker, a carpenter of Saugerties, N. Y., was recently bitten by a rabid cur, and died of hydrophobia in a few days afterward. He had to be tied to the bed with a rope.

There are 8,925 Friends in Iowa. Among that number two only were reported as having indulged in the vicious habit of swearing during the past year.

## MARRIAGES.

WRIGHT—GILLIAM.—In Williamsburg, Va., September, 20th, by Rev. J. H. Crown, Rev. Wm. P. Wright, E. City, N. C., to Miss Rosina E. Gilliam, Williamsburg, Va.

The young Reverend and his bride have our best wishes. May happiness and prosperity ever attend them.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r

R. H. Leigh, Pasquotank; E. A. Leigh, Perquimans; J. H. Jacox, Perquimans; B. H. Baxter, Norfolk; Elisha Griffin, Roanoke Island; Capt. Tillitt, Roanoke Island; Wm. Woodard, Edenton, N. C.; John W. Albertson, Hertford, N. C.; J. W. Zeller Louisburh Pa; C. W. Grandy, E. City; Walter Lowry, Woodville; Jas. Skinner, Hertford; S. L. Lerry, Edenton; G. Ross, Portsmouth;

PENNYLVANIA HOUSE, J. G. RUSSEL Pro'r.

David Pike and wife; J. L. Beardsley, Schuyler & Co. N. Y.; D. Whippy, Havana N. Y.; G. D. Baker and family, Watsontown Pa; Mr. Stewart and family N. Y.;

### Temperature at Elizabeth City

*For the week ending Sept. 24.*

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on Sept., 17th-78° in shade.
Sept., 12th—58°
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M. 70°

## THE MARKETS.

### Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef Hams—Dried, ℔ lb. | 30 |
| " Fresh " | 10 @ 15 |
| Bacon...Clear side ℔ lb | 20 |
| " Rib side | 18 |
| " Shoulder | 16 |
| " Hams, country | 18 @ 20 |
| " " sugar cured | 20 @ 22 |
| Butter—Country | 25 @ 30 |
| " N.Y. State | 45 @ 50 |
| Beeswax—℔ lb | 25 @ 30 |
| Beans...white Navy, | 2.50 |
| Cement—℔ bbl., | 2.50 @ 3.00 |
| Corn—new, ℔ bu. | 60 |
| Cheese—℔ lb | 25 |
| Chickens—Spring ℔ pair | 40 @ 50 |
| Cotton yarn—℔ block | 2.00 |
| " in seed, ℔ lb. | 4c @ 4½ |
| " in bale, | 15c @ 16 |
| " in lint, | 14c @ 15 |
| Peaches—Dried, ℔ lb | 20 |
| Eggs—℔ doz. | 15 |
| Flour—Super. ℔ bbl. | 6,00 @ 7,00 |
| " Extra | 7,00 @ 8,00 |
| " Family | 8,50 @ 9,50 |
| Blue Fish 10 ℔ lbs | 6,00 @ 7,00 |
| " Herring ℔ bbl | 10,00 |
| " " gross ℔ 1000 | 8,00 @ 12,00 |
| " " dried " | 12,00 @ 15,00 |
| Feathers—℔ lb | 25 @ 60 |
| Flaxseed—℔ bu | 175 @ 185 |
| Hides—Dry ℔ lb | 12 @ 13 |
| " Green | 5 @ 6 |
| Iron...Old cast ℔ cwt. | 50 @ 60 |
| " Wrought " | 1,00 @ 1,10 |
| Lard—℔ lb | 20 @ 25 |
| Lumber—Heart pine ℔ 1000ft | 18,00 @ 22,00 |
| " Cypress " | 18,00 @ 20,00 |
| " Sap " | 10,00 @ 15,00 |
| " Lath " | 3,00 |
| Lime...Rockland, ℔ bbl., | 2,00 |
| " Shell, " | 1,00 |
| " Phil'a. " | 2.50 |
| Meal—℔ bu., 50 lbs | 1,00 |
| Oats, new—℔ bu. | 40 @ 45 |
| Peas—Black ℔ bu | 60 |
| Black Eyed Peas | 1.25 |
| Pork—Mess | 30 @ 33 |
| Potatoes—New ℔ bu. | 50 |
| " Sweet ℔ bu. | 40 @ 50 |
| Rags—℔ lb | 3 to 3½ |
| Rails—Juniper ℔ 1000 | 50,00 to 60,00 |
| Rope (old) ℔ lb. | 4 |
| Shingles—16 inch, heart | 2,00 to 2,25 |
| " 12 " | 5,00 to 6,50 |
| " 12 " sap | 6,00 @ 8 00 |
| " W. I. " | 2 00 @ 2 50 |
| Salt—℔ sack, 3 bu. | 2,00 |
| Salt—T. I., per bu. | 75 |
| Tallow...℔ lb. | 10 @ 12 |
| Wool...℔ lb. | 20 @ 25 |
| Wood...℔ cord | 2,50 to 3,00 |
| Whiskey...℔ gal. | 1,75 to 2,50 |
| Yoepon...℔ bu. | 25 to 40 |

### New York Market.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent. Sterling 110. Gold 113⅛. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina State Bonds 78; old 52; new 32½. Cotton opened firmer at 18¾c. Flour, firmer super fine from $5.50 to $6.25; extra Southern $5.40 to $7.25. Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.50@1.65; Illinois $1.23@1.25. Corn heavy; mixed Southern 87c@90. Pork lower at $30. Lard steady at 15-6 17½c. Whiskey $1.01. @ $1.02 Rice 7@7½c;

## MARINE REPORT.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY.

*For the week ending yesterday.*

REPORTED BY WILLIAM S. COPES.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr. Thomas Jefferson, Conklin, Norfolk, Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, Hertford.
Stmr. Hackensack, North, freight, Balto.
Schr Sidney, Messer, wood, Camden.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, light, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. Willis, Chadwick, fish, Beaufort.
Schr. Marrie Etta, Willis, fish, Beaufort.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, shingles, Alligator River.
Schr. Adamantine, Wise, Newberne, for repairs.
Schr. Mary Jane, Sanderlin, light, up sound.
Schr. Annie Todd, Cadugan, light, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Fair Thornton, light, Norfolk, Va.
Schr. Spray, Owens, up sound.
Schr. Amarine, Gray, light, Norfolk.
Schr. Wm. Davis, Norfolk.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, Newbegan Creek.
Schr. Surprise, Bronson, light, Newbegan Creek.
Schr. Elizabeth, Hill, salt, Portsmouth, N.C., for repairs.
Sloop Trader, ——, light, up sound.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Thomas Jefferson Conklin to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Nag's Head.
Stmr. Alpine, Murden, to Norfolk.
Stmr. Hackensack, North, freight, for Plymouth, N.C.
Schr. Willis, Chadwick, Beaufort.
Schr. Marrie Etta, Willis, Beaufort.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, Shingles, for Norfolk.
Schr. Mary Jane, Sandelin.
Schr. Annie Todd, Cadugan, Roanoke Island.
Schr. Almarine, Gray, light, up sound.
Schr. Wave, Davis, light, up sound.
Schr. Sideney, Messer, light, Camden.
Schr. Spray Owens.
Slooop Trader, ——, Norfolk,
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, U. S. M. Roanoke Island.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. CLARK'S LONDON REMEDIES, "FOR SPECIAL COMPLAINTS."

Dr. Clark's Invigorator gives strength to the aged and debilitated; it is especially designed for the young men who have wasted their vigor by excesses of every kind, and all persons whose systems have become weak by imprudence are completely restored by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Purifier cleanses the blood from all impurities; such as Scrofula; Syphillis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Humors of every sort, Bad Breath, Offensive Prespiration, Foul Feet, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Falling of the Hair, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases of the skin. It is also beneficial in diseases of the Lungs and Digestive Organs. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Panacea relieves Pain of every description; Headache, Earache, Toothache, Stomachache, Backache, Pains in the Breast and Limbs. It is an invaluable remedy in all Nervous Disorders, and no family should be without it. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Elixir is a certain cure for all weaknesses of the Genito-Urinary Organs, and discharges of a mucopurulent nature, Leucorrhœe, Gonorrhœe, Spermatorrhœe, and Seminal Weakness, are speedily cured by its use. Price One Dollar.

Dr. Clark's Regulator, for females only, is guaranteed to correct all special irregularities and difficulties of Single Ladies. Married Ladies are cautioned not to use it when in a certain condition, as its effects would be too powerful. Price One Dollar.

All of these celebrated remedies are prepared from Fluid Extracts under Dr. Clark's immediate supervision and are warranted fresh and pure. All afflicted persons should send a carefully written statement of their ailments to Dr. Clark, and the proper remedy will be sent promptly to their address. Dr. Clark can be consulted personally at his office, and will furnish all necessary accommodations to patients who place themselves under his care. All letters address DR. J. CLARK,
Office, No. 10 Amity Street,
N. Y. City (near Broadway.)

April 14, 1870-1yr.

Try English Female Bitters.
E. F. B. cures all females.
E. F. B., the Great Female Regulator.
What means E. F. B?
The Bon-tons all want E. F. B.
Great stir in town about E. F. B.
Sept. 1-4t.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?—The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This therefore is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperiled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtile and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious maladies produced by these insalubrious elements, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

Sept. 1-4t.

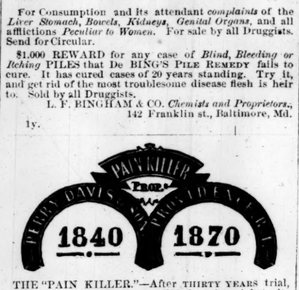
DE BING'S VIAFUGA.

For Consumption and its attendant *complaints* of the *Liver Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Genital Organs*, and all afflictions *Peculiar to Women*. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

$1,000 REWARD for any case of *Blind, Bleeding or Itching* PILES that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of 20 years standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all Druggists.

L. F. BINGHAM & CO. *Chemists and Proprietors*,
142 Franklin st., Baltimore, Md.

1y.




THE "PAIN KILLER."—After THIRTY YEARS trial, is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues, from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Physicians of the first respectability, recommend it as a most effectual preparation for the extinction of pain. It is not only the best remedy ever known for bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c., but, for Dysentery or Cholera, or any sort of bowel complaint, it is a remedy unsurpassed for efficiency and rapidity of action. In the great cities of India and other hot climates, it has become the Standard Medicine for all such complaints, as well as for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, and other kindred disorders. For Coughs and Colds, Canker, Asthma, and Rheumatic difficulties, it has been proved by the most abundant and convincing testimony, to be invaluable medicine. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by all Druggists.
Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per bottle.
Sept. 1-4t.

CAPT. WM. W. BURGESS.

FORMERLY OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

*WITH*

GRANT, MANN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

IN

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,

UPHOLSTERING GOODS,

CARPETS,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTING IN GREAT VARIETY, &c. &c.

Making all our furniture we are able to give better satisfaction and sell at lower prices than any house South of Baltimore.

"JOHNSON'S HALL,"

57 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

☞ HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FEATHERS.

TREMENDEOUS CRASH

IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.

*BELOW THE GOLD STANDARD.*

PRICES THAT ASTONISH ALL AT

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO'S.,

*Elizabeth City, N. C.*

They are now opening a beautiful stock of

DRESS GOODS AT A REDUCTION OF

FROM 20 TO 50 PERCENT.

The best selection of Prints.

GINGHAMS, LINEN AND COTTONS.

LADS' FINE HOSIERY.

PARASOLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

We also keep and constantly receive the best Philadelphia made Ladies and Gents Shoes.

CHEAP CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

Ready made clothing and clothing made to order.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Of the Latest and most approved styles always in season.

BOOTS,

SHOES,

HATS,

TRUNKS AND UMBERELERS

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE,

And a great many other articles sold cheap at

JACOB SALOMONSKY & CO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Jan. 20, 1870.—1-y.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

*Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.*

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

## MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician, $5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case, 2 50
" examination and prescrip'n, from $1 to 5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription, 1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day, 50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night, 5 00
" visit in country—the first mile, 2 00
" each after mile, per mile, 50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather, 6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather, 1 00

*Prompt settlement required.*

W. G. POOL, M. D.

Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a painter is well known in this, and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work entrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Sept. 30, 1869-1y.

CARPENTER & HOUSE-BUILDER!

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is prepared to do all kinds of carpenter work, as well as to take contracts for building. etc.

SAMUEL T. MEADS.

Elizabeth City, Dec. 23, 1869-1y.

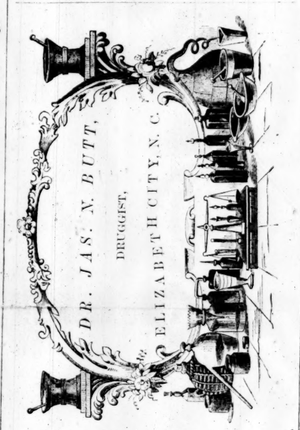
JAMES M. MULLEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of Halifax, Northampton, Bertie, Martin and Edgecombe Counties.

Business entrusted to him promptly attended to.

Mar. 3, 1870-1y.




PROFESSIONAL.—DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Can be found at all hours of the day, at his Drug Store. In consequence of ill health he is engaged almost exclusively in an Office Practice. Those wishing medical attention will find him at home at all hours and avoid the annoyance of hunting a Physician absent on professional duties in the country.

E. City Sept. 15, 1870.

DR. J. N. BUTT

Sells Pure Non-Explosive Kerosene. Keeps a large lot of Lamps, small and medium, lamp complete for 50 cents. I keep no-plus ultra chimneys, small, medium, large and mammoth, flange chimney, small, medium and large, Comet chimney, and the old Socket or Slip Chimney, Daylight, Bracket Lamps, Silver Reflectors and Chandaliers for Stores.

A fresh and large lot of Pure White Lead, from 10 to 14 cents. Pure Linseed Oil, at the lowest figures. Machine and Fine Lubricating Oil. Pure Fish and other oils. Received and for sale at Dr. Jas. N. Butt's.

I have just received a choice lot of probably the finest chewing tobacco ever brought to this market.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DRUG NOTICE.—Vessel builders and house painters, call at the Apothecaries Hall and buy of Dr. Jas. N. Butt your White Lead and Lindseed Oil.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Sells Old Nicks. *Dead Shot* for Ague and Fever. Will cure. But is not recommended to cure any thing else.

Another lot of Fresh Drugs in great variety received and for sale at Dr. J. N. Butt's Drug Store.

Dr. Jas. N. Butt keeps Schencks Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, so much praised by many of his customers in the cure of Consumption. Call and get the evidence.

D. J. N. Butt, keeps Heinitish Queens Delight, which is growing daily very popular as a *blood purifier*, and is much extolled by his customers.

Dr. J. N. Butt keeps Pancratic Emulscon and Ethorized Cod Liver Oil and Glycerate. Remedies in high repute by the Profession in this country and abroad for cure of lung affections and all wasting diseases. These are not patent medicines. *Try them.*

DR. JAS. N. BUTT.

Can sell you a good Cigar and Fine Chewing Tobacco. Besides you can get Perfumery and Extracts, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Fine Soaps, Paper and Envelopes, Fine Pocket Knives. Besides hundreds of other articles that can not be mentioned in a small advertisement.

A Large lot of Fools Cap Paper.
Bill "
Congress Letter "
Note "
Billet "
Also Legal "

Besides an extensive and varied assortment of Envelopes, &c. &c., at BUTT'S Drug Store.

MILLAR, GRANDY & ROBERTS

SUCCESSORS TO

BERKLY, MILLAR & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

*DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS*

16 *West Main Street, Norfolk, Va.*

W. M. Millar,
J. W. Grandy,
L. W. Roberts,
L. Berkley, Special Partner.

☞ N. B. NO GOODS SOLD EXCEPT TO MERCHANTS.

May ,19, 1870-1y

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO OUR PATRONS AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

We take pleasure in stating that our success in business thus far, has greatly exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and the public having been so liberal in their patronage to us, we cheerfully return to them our *thanks*, and we hope that our future conduct will be such as to merit a continuation of their confidence and patronage. We still keep a large and well assorted stock of goods in our line, and we think that our stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils and Glass, cannot be surpassed in this *City*, and we intend that our stock shall be sufficient to supply all demands.

WE ORDER GOODS EVERY WEEK,

and parties wishing articles not on hand can have them by leaving their orders with us, and it will give us pleasure to accommodate them.

The especial attention of *Farm and Cattle raisers* is called to our

FARMS HORSE AND CATTLE POWDER,

we manufacture it ourselves and will guarantee its quality, it is valuable for curing all diseases of which stock is subject. Call and get some and give it a trial, and we feel confident you will be pleased with the result. Sold in quantities to suit all who may be in need. We will be pleased to have you

CALL AND SEE US.

DR. WM. GRUMBEIN & CO.

Corner of Main and Road Sts.

1y. Elizabeth City, N. C.

JOS. G. SPRUILL

*GROCER AND LIQUOR DEALER.*

NO. 27, MARKET SQUARE.

*Corner Union Street,*

NORFOLK, VA.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—

I AM TAKING

Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, opaltypes, gem pictures, and large pictures painted in oil or water colors, old pictures copied into Photographs and enlarged to any size required. I have also just received a new stock of frames rosewood and gilt frames, cases, &c., &c., of the best quality, and have the best instruments of Foreign and American manufacture. Also a large stock of all kinds of photograph materials, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in any City.

N. B. All work guaranteed to be good or your money will be refunded, or picture taken over. Pictures can be taken in cloudy weather as in clear. I have the best and latest improved skylight gallery, just refitted and built under my direction. I have built several galleries and consider this the best I have ever built and have had over ten years experience in the photograph art. Don't forget the place over Dr. Butt's Drug Store 75 Road Street, E. City, N. C.

J. L. WINNER,
Photographer.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

KADER BIGGS, Norfolk, Va. ASA BIGGS, Formerly of N. C.

KADER BIGGS & CO.

General Commission Merchants, for the sale of Corn, Wheat, Cotton Lumber etc. Bells wharf Norfolk, Va. Commission one cent per bushel on Corn, and 2½ per cent on other produce. Our long experience gives us advantage in obtaining the highest prices.

Prompt sales and returns for all consignments entrusted to our charge.

July 7st, 1870-6m.

BONE DUST.—The subscriber has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with a Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.

Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling Sept., 15, 1870—1y.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY

IN ELIZABETH CITY—FOR SALE.

All or a part of lot No. 517, one of the most desirable locations in Elizabeth City.

I will sell the entire lot containing 4 acres, or one acre of the same with 210 feet on Road Street, or the one half acre upon which are a two-story dwelling with 5 rooms, closet and attic, a kitchen, granary, smokehouse and other out houses.

Upon this lot is a choice variety of apple, peach, plum, quince, cherry, pear and fig trees (15 or 20 of the latter now full of fruit); also Scuppernong, Catawba and Isabelle grape vines now full of fruit.

The yard is well shaded, and the drinking water is excellent. The neighborhood is one of the best in the place. Satisfactory title and immediate possession given at one days notice, with no exception of growing crop. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine for themselves.

FRANK VAUGHAN.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., July 28, 1870.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Elias A. Wilson Dec'd, late of Elizabeth City, N. C., all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. SMITH,
E. City, Sept. 15.-6t. Administrator.

## MEDICAL.

SICKNESS, PAIN AND DEATH.

Legitimately result as penalties for violations of natural laws, from which none escape.

The faded cheek, the pale and wan features, the dull eye, the clouded intellect, the deep heaving sigh, the feeble and emaciated frame, the dejected brow, the tottering gate, all indicate previous transgression of law. Knowing that "procrastination is the thief of time," all intelligent beings apply for some remedy as soon as circumstances permit; while those who do not act upon the principle that "delays are dangerous," generally linger, lose more *time* and pay more *money*.

Thousands of mothers and daughters, in all stations and conditions of life, are suffering, lingering and dying from the effects of some dreaded and dreadful

FEMALE COMPLAINT,

That claims its victims throughout the length and breadth of our land.

Many females suffer in some way at each monthly period; some girls are in great peril at the commencement of menstruation, while older ones dread its decline at the "turn of life." Sometimes the menstrual flow is too much, or too little, or may be attended with pain; may be irregular or entirely checked, or changed in appearance, attended with other distressing symptoms. Leucorrhœa, or the "Whites," frequently drains the system, or ulceration of the womb may create pain and cause rapid prostration.

Falling of the womb is an exceedingly common complaint, giving much trouble and distress, which, under ordinary treatment, is difficult to cure.

Hysterics, Green Sickness, Irritability of the Womb, and other serious and fatal complaints follow the female sex throughout life. Lives there a medical gentleman who has or can relieve the fair sex of the above troubles? Not many. Is there no combination remedial agents that will come to her rescue? We answer, Yes.

ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS,

The only acknowledged Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator known, will cure all complaints above mentioned in an incredibly short time. The Bitters at once

# AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC MATTERS.

### What is a Pure Breed?

A hare is a pure-bred animal; because it is totally distinct from all other animals; or, as naturalists say, it constitutes a distinct species. It does not breed with other animals, for the so called leporines are only large rabbits; and if it did, the offspring would be a hybrid or mule and almost certainly sterile and incapable of breeding. In the same manner, the common wild rabbit is a pure breed. This animal possesses the capacity of being domesticated, and under the new circumstances in which it is placed, it varies in size, form and color from the original stock. By careful selection of these varieties, and breeding from those individuals which show most strongly the points or qualities desired, certain varieties, or, as they are termed, breeds of rabbits are produced and perpetuated. Thus we have alterations in the length of the ears, in color of the fur, in the size of the animal, and so on. It is obvious that by care, more new varieties may be produced and perpetuated. Thus by mating silver-grays of different depths of color, a white animal with black extremities is often produced, and has been perpetuated by mating them together. Now, in the strict sense of the word, no particular variety of rabbit can be said to be a pure breed, as, like all the others, it is decended from the wild original. In the same manner, we may deny the applicability of the term pure breed to the varieties of domesticated animal, even if as in the case of the dog or sheep, we do not know the original from which they descended. All that can be asserted of the so-called purest bred variety is that it has been reared for a number of years or generations without a cross with any other variety. But it should be remembered that every variety has been reared by careful artificial selection either from the original stock or from other varieties. In the strict sense of the word, then, there is no such thing as an absolutely pure breed—the term being only comparatively true.

### Fall Care of Asparagus.

Much of the value of asparagus beds depends upon the care they receive in the fall as a preparation for wintering. As early as the stalks begin to turn yellow, they should be cut, dried, and placed in a pile, and burned. Too much care cannot be taken to prevent the seed from falling upon the bed, becoming covered with soil, and germinating in spring, as these young plants render the roots too thick in the bed, and being near the surface will make but feeble growth, and be of little if any value, but rather a detriment to the rest of the bed.

After the removal of the stalks, cover the bed with a coat of good fine manure, and fork it into the soil down to the crown of the plants. This manure, acted upon by the fall rains, will wash down among the roots, giving them the food necessary for spring growth, increasing the size and earliness of the stalks.

Just before the setting in of winter, cover the bed several inches thick with coarse stable litter, to remain as a protection from frost, and by its decomposition and washing down add to the fertility of the soil. Plants that have been set but one or two years and before they come to cutting regularly may be covered with a few inches of good soil taken from the sides of the bed. After they have attained a good size and the roots have spread, this may be omitted, as digging at the side of the bed would injure the spreading roots. The winter covering may be stirred early in spring, the coarser straw raked off and the fine manure forked into the bed. This treatment annually will ensue a good supply of early, succulent and large asparagus.

### Treatment of Sick Animals.

The crying evil of the agricnlture of this country is, that we have no good system of veterinary instruction. Throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, our poor dumb brutes, condemned to suffer from diseases generally brought about by our own carelessness or neglect, are obliged to bear the still greater suffering of the barbarous treatment of common farriers and quacks, who know almost nothing of the organization of their bodies. With animals, as with men, there is far too much medicine-giving, blistering, and bleeding; and probably more are killed or permanently injured by these practices than are cured by them. Warm clothing and thorough grooming will usually do the work of the blister, and do it much better. In all cases of strains, bruises and wounds, water is an almost sovereign remedy.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Keeping Grapes Fresh for Winter Use.

If you desire delicious, fresh grapes in winter, or even up to the next spring, they can be had by a very little care and expense. Pick the bunches only in a dry, warm day, and place them in a cool, shady place for at least three days; then commence to pack them in paper boxes that will hold about ten pounds. Between each layer of grapes place a single thickness of newspaper; the boxes should not contain more than three layers in thickness. Then place in a cool, dry room—not in a cellar, for the natural dampness there will cause mold and decay. In this way the past very damp unfavorable season we kept Concord, Delaware, Hartford and Diana, the last being in good condition in March.—*Rural World.*

### Washing Summer Goods.

Salt water tends to set colors liable to fade by washing. Especially is this true in regard to white dresses trimmed with French cambric. Happening to be by the sea-side when a white dress, banded with black cambric, became soiled and fresh water caused the black to run into the white amazingly, a dipping of the whole into sea water produced a most happy result. To stiffen black material use a very weak solution of gum arabic. Alcohol and water will freshen black silk or alpaca. Two parts alcohol to one of water.—W.

SALT AND ASHES FOR HORSES.—Those keeping horses should, twice a week, throw in a handful of salt and ashes. Mix them by putting three parts of salt to one of ashes. Horses relish this, and will keep their hair short and fine. It will prevent bots, colic, &c. A little ground sulphur mixed with salt and ashes, and given once in two or three weeks is beneficial.

GOOD FOR FRUIT TREES.—Mr. Richard A. Rozzell, of this county, one of the most successful fruit-raisers that we know of, gives us the following remedy for fruit trees, whether diseased or not: About the full moon in February spread around the root of the tree to the depth of about four inches the refused bark from a tan-yard, sprinkling a little salt and lime with it. Mr. Rozzell assures us that this application will greatly benefit any fruit tree, whether it is diseased or not.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

**People may never break any bones by falling in love, but they often fracture and demolish lives of happiness.**

### Planning Work.

I plan out my work. For the fall, I consider all that I ought to do before winter, and pen these several matters down on a loose sheet of paper. For several years I have followed this method, sometimes nailing the sheet containing the items on the kitchen door post, that all my hands might see it, and as fast as the several labors were discharged, they were crossed out.

1. Cutting brush, X.....Discharged.
2. Picking stone, X..... "
3. Drawing manure, X..... "
4. Sowing grain, X..... "
5. Cutting corn.....To be performed.
6. Picking apples..... "
7. Digging potatoes..... "
8. Husking corn..... "
9. Making fence..... "
10. Getting wood, &c..... "

Having planned my work, I used all the executive ability I poessessed to perform it. Plans amount to nothing unless they are fulfilled. Farmers do not, as much as they might, take advantage of the markets or the weather. As a class, they are too apt to put off till some other time what ought to be done to-day. I did not, nor could I always, perform these labors exactly as laid down in the plan. I had to vary according to the weather. One fall, I remember, it was rainy, and I had a large field of corn to husk and a thousand bushels of potatoes to dig; but I overcame the difficulty without extra help. When fair, I dug; when foul, husked, doing the latter mostly under shelter. H. K. F.

N. CHILI, N. Y.

REMARKS.—It is an important matter in farm economy to plan wisely; and it is equally important to execute promptly and systematically. The work on a farm should be organized much as generals plan a campaign. The necessary force to make and complete the movement at the right time and in the right way should be secured, and then the movement should be made when the right time comes. We know just how this sounds or reads to farmers. They say, "It is all very nice to sit in the sanctum and talk to us! But what do you know about it? How are you going to get help when none is to be hired? How are you going to do the right thing at the right time and in the right way if you cannot get the force and material of war with which to do it?" Exactly. We should plan to get it; and if we found we could not, we should change our plan of attack, and conduct the campaign according to the strength of our force and the material within the line of our operations.

### Bells on Sheep.

An exchange says:—"Bell your sheep, farmer, if you want to protect them from dogs. The bells will last many years and still be worth half cost. There is no dog that would chase a flock of twenty-five sheep if each one had a bell on; the noise would be too alarming, he could not stand it. A sheep dog is a great coward when at that business; he wants to do it slyly and quietly, and could not bear an alarm of twenty-five bells."

Hanging a bell to the neck of every sheep in a flock is a new idea, but one for general purposes not practical or economical, unless we make the matter one of humanity. So far as economy goes, the bells would cost five times the loss by dogs, taking the average number of sheep killed as a basis of calculation, and, furthermore, we never regarded bells a protection further than apprising the flock-master when the sheep are alarmed. A neighbor of ours had his sheep chased by dogs when five or six cow bells were borne by the flock.

Some dogs do not appear to exercise any caution or fear when ravenous for a taste of fresh mutton. Our own flock was once chased into the barnyard near to the dwelling by two dogs, and three or four sheep killed there before we could succeed in getting bullets through the heads of the desperate curs.—*Ohio Farmer.*

REMARKS.—Our friend, the farmer, is generally right, and may be so in this case; but we know those who have tried them, and who avert that bells—say one to six or eight sheep—will prevent dogs from pursuing a flock, and they claim to have established this fact by actual observation. We never before heard of putting one on every sheep. Sheep bells, rigged with straps and buckles, ready for use, cost about 25 cents a piece. After having some sheep killed by dogs a few years since, we used the bells for a season or two, and had no more killed; but we are bound to say the same immunity continued after the bells were gone, so our personal evidence in the premises amounts to nothing.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—Pig pens and nuisances of that class may be deprived of their nauseus effluvia by sprinkling the pens occasionally with copperas. A quarter of a pound of copperas, reduced to a fine powder, applied every other day, will remove all bad smell from a pen in the hottest weather. It will be found equally efficacious for cess-pools, butchers, shambles and such places as contaminate the air with their objectionable presence. Dry earth, which clay is largely predominant, is equally efficacious applied in quantities sufficient to absorb all the moisture of the mass. The dust from the public roads is the best form to apply it. The mass should be kept under cover, as on getting wet it loses its disinfectant properties unless a large quantity of dry earth has been used. A quarter of a pound of chloride of lime, costing about ten cents, placed in a jug with a gallon of water, and kept near places that require to be occasionally purified, will amply repay the cost and trouble. A tea cup full daily, poured on fetid masses, will deprive them of volatile effluvia.—*Cecil Democrat.*

### Drying Eggs for Use.

We don't know where the following originated, but give it for what it may be worth to the reader:—The eggs are beaten to uniform consistency, and spread out in thin cakes on batter plates. This dries them into a paste, which is to be packed in close cans and sealed. When required for use, the paste can be dissolved in water, and beaten to a foam like fresh eggs. It is said that eggs can be preserved for years in this way, and retain their flavor.

### New Method of Preserving.

The Western Rural says: "A curious and simple manner of keeping apricots, peaches and plums fresh all the year, is to beat well together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel; put in the fruit freshly gathered and cover them up quite close; when any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use."

### To Keep Fresh Fish.

We find the following in the Southern Planter:—To keep fresh fish, clean them and remove the gills, insert pieces of charcoal in their mouths and bellies; if they are to be conveyed any distance, wrap each fish up separately in linen cloth, and place them in a box, with cabbage leaves above and below.

### To Make Hard Soap from Soft.

Take seven pounds of good soft soap, four pounds sal. soda, two ounces borax, one ounce hartshorn, half pound rosin. To be dissolved in twenty-two quarts of water, and boil about twenty minutes.


SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE

MEDALS AWARDED THE GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WM. KNABE & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly Thirty Years, and upon their excellence alone attained *an unprecheced preeminence*, which pronounces them unequaled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of intonation and Sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianos.

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequaled, using none but the very best seasoned material, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our Square Pianos have our New Improved *Overstring Scale* and the Agraffe Treble.

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in Grand Pianos and Square Grands, Patented August 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.

We have made arrangements for the Sole Wholesale Agency for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS AND MELODEONS, which we offer, Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WM. KNABE & CO.
G. & H.—12-6m. Baltimore, Md.


State of North Carolina, } Special Proceeding
for Partition of land
Currituck County. } and for Dower.

Margaret Toler,
vs.
Alethea C. Mann and Saml. B. Bird and Julia A. his wife.

A summons having issued in the above cases and the complaints filed in the office of the Clerk of said County and it appearing that Alethea C. Mann and Saml. B. Bird and Julia A. Bird his wife are non-residents of the State of North Carolina. Publication is hereby made for the said parties to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Currituck, Co., N. C., on the expiration of six weeks from the first day of September, A. D. 1870, then and there to plead to said complaint or this case will be heard ex-parte and judgment given upon the pleadings present.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Currituck, C. H., on the 29th day of August, A. D. 1870.

M. V. B. GILBERT.
10-6t. (Pr. $7.50) Clerk.


WALTER CLARK

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.

Practices in Courts of Halifax, Martin, Bertie, and Northampton Counties. Also, in Federal and Supreme Courts.

Collections made in any part of North Carolina. 2-1y.

The undersigned has opened a new Watch Makers Shop in his Photographic Gallery over Dr. Butts Drug Store in Elizabeth City, N. C., where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the line of repairing Watches, Jewelry, Chronometers, &c. Gold and Silver plating done in the best style. All work guaranteed. Having had fifteen years extensive practice in the business I flatter myself to be able to give entire satisfaction. All I ask is a trial.

J. L. WINNER.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Aug., 18, 1870.

BOOK BINDING.

*Paper Ruling and Blank Book Manufacturing in all its branches.*

Having bought the Book Bindery, Tools, Fixtures, &c., so long and favorably known as the "Norfolk Journal Bindery" and having increased my facilities, I am now prepared to do *Book Binding* in all its Branches

*Ledgers, Journals, Day and Cash Books, Record Books, Court Dockets, Minute Books, and all other Books for Merchants, Bankers, Lawyers, County Clerks, and others ruled to order and bound in the most substantial manner at prices which I will guarantee to give satisfaction.*

Also Music, Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, &c., &c., bound and re-bound.

Parties throughout Eastern North Carolina who favored the firm of CLARK & WALTERS before the war are invited to renew their patronage.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to
Address, JOHN WALTERS,
10 Roanoke Avenue,
Norfolk, Va.

Refers by permission to
Col. W. Lamb, President 1st National Bank Norfolk.
Col. J. W. Hinton, Col. E. C. Lindsey, J. W. Grandy, Esq., of Millar Grandy & Roberts.
July 28th, 1870-6m.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR. P. C. WILLIAMS.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
115 Smith's Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

July 8, 1869.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!

I take this opportunity of informing the public that I am now grinding corn and wheat at my mill at Woodville for one eighth. Customers will be promptly and faithfully served.

ANDREW L. PENDLTON
Feb. 10th 1870. 33-11m.

NEW CIGAR STORE.

J. L. Stauter would respectfully announce to the citizens of Elizabeth City, that he has opened a Cigar and Tobacco Store on Road Street two doors North of the Post Office, where will always be found a choice cigar of his own manufacture. Also a well selected stock of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, consisting in part of Navy, Natural Leaf, Brightsweet and Fine-Cut Chewing. Durham, Zephur Puff, and Forfolk Pot-smoking. Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff, and a splendid assortment of Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Snuff-Boxes, &c. Call and try a cigar manufactured in E. City.

May 19, 1870-1y.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN"
PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
LABELS,
POSTERS,

And every other description of Letter-Press Printing,

*PLAIN AND FANCY,*
ALL EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

COURT BLANKS,

FOR LAWYERS, MAGISTRATES, CONSTABLES, CLERKS, &c.,

of the most approved Forms, on excellent Paper, will be printed to order, and forwarded by Mail or Express to any Post Office in the State.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,
P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

Great fall in goods and decline in prices. Great attraction on Water street, Elizabeth City. Opening of a new lot of Ladies Dress Goods just arrived for

S. WEISEL.

I take great pleasure of informing the ladies and my customers generally that I have just received from New York a new lot of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

The latest styles of the season. Consisting in part of

CHENE MIXTURES,

MARL FRANCAISE,

EMBROIDERED GRENADINES,

ROBES DE VOYAGE,

STRIPED AND FIGUERED PIQUES,

MOHAIR LUSTER

STRIPED AND CHECKED MUSLINS,

JAPANESE SILKS, IRISH POPLINS,

BLACK SILKS, JAPANESE LUSTER,

STRIPED AND CHECKED NAINSOOKS,

PLAIN AND STRIPED SWISS.

Prints in great variety at 10 and 12½ cents a yard.

A large lot of Gents and Boys Clothing.

French and American Cassimeres, and Doeskins of the finest qualities.

Also Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps, which I will offer at the lowest market price.

N. B. Goods bought at my store will always come up fully to its representation.

S. WEISEL.

E. City, N. C., May 19, 1870.

D. B. BRADFORD. J. B. FEARING.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

ALSO

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Will give personal attention to the sale and purchase of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, Bacon, Flour, Lard and all Kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make prompt returns.

Consignments respectfully solicited, and liberal cash advances made if required.

Refer by permission to

Dr. Wm. G. Pool,
Mr. Geo. D. Pool, Mr. R. F. Overman, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Messrs. Davis & Bro., Norfolk, Va.
Messrs. John Williams & Son, Baltimore, M. D.
Rev. E. M. Forbes, Newbernie, N. C.

D. B. BRADFORD & CO.,

Have just received in store, and offer to the trade at

LOWEST RATES,

10 Bags all grades Rio Coffee.
3 Bags choice Laguayra Coffee.
3 Bags Old Government Java Coffee.
10 Barrels choice Demerara Sugars.
5 Barrels P. R. Sugar, very nice.
5 Barrels Refined Sugar, crushed, powdered granulated.
10 Barrels Refined Sugar, A, B and Extra C.
5 Barrels low priced Yellow Sugar.
20 Barrels N. Y. Mess and Rump Pork.
1,000 Pounds Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
500 Pounds choice S. C. Breast Bacon.
1,000 Pounds choice S. C. Family Hams.
4,000 Pounds No. 1 Lard.
100 Sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt.
100 Barrels, C. A. Gambrill and other choice brands of Flour.
20 Barrels Molasses.
3 Barrels Sugar House Syrup.
30 Kegs Nails, all sizes.
20 Barrels Eastern Herrings.
20 Boxes C. Erasive Soap.
500 Blocks Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers.
5 Tubs choice N. Y. State Butter.
7 Barrels Wests No. 1 Kerosene Oil.
10 Barrels Irish Potatoes, *for table use.*
10 Boxes Tobacco.
300 Pounds choice Smoking Tobocco.

With a full stock of pure Pepper, Allspice, Starch, Chocolate, Mustard, Ginger, Brooms, Buckets, Crockery, Glass Ware, Tin Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c., usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, all of which we are selling at low prices, and warranted as represented.

D. B. BRADFORD.
J. B. FEARING.

E. CITY, N. C., May, 19 1870.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, May 5th, 1870.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU.

The component parts are, BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of the ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflamation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
*Chemist and Druggist, of 16 Years' Experience.*

(FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.)

NEW YORK, November 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is the great specific for Universal Lassitude, Prostration, &c.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superceding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, New York.

*NONE ARE GENUINE.*

Unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

May 5, 1y 45–1870.

BLANKS.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
Appraisers returns,
Apprentice indentures,
Administrator bonds,
Forthcoming bonds,
Bond for costs,
Bastardy bonds,
Appearance bonds,
Letters of administration,
Letters of guardianship,
Letters testamentary,
Executions for costs,
Acknowledgement and private examination of a married woman,
Order to lay off widow's dower,
Recognizance of bail after arrest,
Assignees deeds,
Summons in action for recovery of money only,
Sheriff's garnishment of delinquent poll,
Officers Fi. Fa.,
Guardians Sci. Fa.,
Superior Court subpœnas—State and civil,
" " writs,
" " Ven. Ex.,
" " capias,
" " Vend. Ex.,
" " " with Fi. Facias,
" " Sci. Fa.,
Magistrate's summons,
" judgment,
" execution,
" subpœnas,
" attachment,
" Transcript of judgment,
State warrants,
Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
" State warrant,
Constables forthcoming bonds,
Bastardy—examination of single woman,
" bond,
" warrant to take a putative father,
Road orders,
Summons for Relief,
Prosecution Bonds,
Citation to Renew Bond,
Bills of Lading,
Complaint to obtain Search Warrant,
Subpœna, Superior Court,
Search Warrants,

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